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Friday, June 11, 1971
Jyaistha 21, 1893(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

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Friday, June 11, 1971/Jyaistha 21, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Paradeep Port Trust Board

*421. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the present Paradeep Port Trust Board in Orissa was constituted;

(b) whether steps have been taken to constitute the Board according to the provisions of the Major Port Trusts Act; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The present Board for the Port of Paradeep was constituted on the 1st November, 1967.

(b) The Board has been constituted according to the provisions of Section 4 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri D.K. Panda : What are the reasons for not reconstituting the board under section 3(4).

Shri Raj Bahadur : The port was commissioned as late as 1966-67. To begin with there is a wise provision in the Major Port Trusts Act that they shall have first trust board and then we can have regular trust boards. It s a pirovisional one according to section 4.

2

SHRI D. K. PANDA : In view of the fact that the cargo berth is not completed and the construction work could not be given to the Orissa Construction Corporation which is a public sector undertaking and though the Maximum capacity is fixed at 18,000 tonnes the actual handling of iron ore is restricted to 11,000 tonnes and when the interest repayment now exceeds the income from port, it shows that there is slow progress. When the first board was constituted at the beginning under section 4(1) there was defective management.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this; he should put a question.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : In view of all this, I want to know why the provisions of the Act are not being followed; it is mandatory under section 3(1) ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is wrong to say that mandatory provisions of the Por Trusts Act are not being followed. The provision is that the first board of trustees should be appointed. The board has come into being. I may point out to the hon. Member that even the major ports commission which went into the question of the composions of the board has provided that smaller ports like Paradeep should not have more than 13 members and even the first board of trustees has got as many as 12 members with one labour representative.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Is it not a fact that a long a time back the port trust has sent its recommendations to the Government to expedite the construction of the general cargo berth and to expedite the construction of the railway marshalling yard there but nothing has been done inspite of reminders. Yesterday listening to Mr. Chavan's reply to the budget debate, my heart sank to my stomach when he mentined about development of infrastructure of all ports, except Paradip.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The cargo berth is expected to the completed by 1973, according to my information.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Chairman of the Paradip Port Trust has been changed. Why not the other members of the trust also be changed, now that four years have elapsed?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Some members have been changed. I have got the details of the changes that have been made. For example, Shri Bhagwan Kotak was nominated *vice* Shri K. B. Sircar. There are changes in the list of certain officers also. The Board consists of a large number of officials of the various departments and, naturally, this is the first Board, and it does require some time to be formed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the amount of money that has been advanced by the Orissa State Government for the construction of this port which is a Central affair, and whteher the Central Government is considering to repay that, and if so, how soon, and why....

MR. SPEAKER : It is about the constitution of the Board; not ragarding payment of money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a Trust, and the money has to be repaid.....

MR SPEAKER : You are widening the scope of the question. Next question.

Target of Shipping Tonnage Proposed by the Shipping Corporation of India.

*424. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the target of shipping tonnage proposed by the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. at the end of March, 1971 and how much of it has been achieved;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall, if any; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to obtain ships on long time charter and if so, the tonnage thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) the target was 8,70,006 GRT and actual achievement was 8,63,358. GRT.

(b) The shortfall was due to delay in the delivery of a cargo vessel M.V. 'Vishva Darshan' being built by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited. The ship is now expected to be delivered shortly.

(c) There is no proposal at present to obtain ships on long time charter.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : From what the hon. Minister has said, it looks there is very little shortfall in shipping. But according to the fourth Plan target, it is four million GRT. We are lifting only 21 percent of our cargo in our bottoms. So, may I know what is being done to reach 50 percent target in respect of carrying our import and export in our own ships?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I must say we are doing vary well, so far as tonnage is concerned to build up our own shipping and think the question that my hon. friend has put does not arise out of this question because this relates exclusively to the Shipping Corporation of india. But for his benefit, I may tell him that today we are having as much as 2.4 million GRT in operation and abuot 800,000 GRT on order, and we hope to achieve the target of four million tonnes, the total tonnage on order and that in operation, put together, by the end of the fourth Plan,perio Of course, we are lifting only 21 persent of our total trade, but it should also berealised that our trade is also increasing very fast, and today 21 per cent constitutes a much larger tonnage of trade lifted. It is a much larger faction as compared to what our ships carried some 10 to 15 years back We have however to build up a level of shipping tonnage with which we can carry 50 per cent, town trade but that will take time.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Since we have in order 10 ships from the German Democratic Republic, Six out of which are container-oriented, may I know whether suitable action has been taken to develop the container service in the railway so that while we get the ships from the German Democratic Republic, we are able to carry the load properly and get the ships properly taken care of ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : So far as the container service inconcerned, it is a very laudable objective in mechanisation tonnage

with which. But the fact remains that we have got to tune up our port arragements for that; we have also to tune up the railway arrangements and we have also to synchronise also many arrangements. Therefor, it will be too early for me to state how soon we are going to take to containerisation and to acquire container ships.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : In the Cochin port, which is a major port, many of the shipp-f ing liners are refusing to go there because o the explosive berth recently instituted there. In view of the fact that many of the major liners are not coming to Cochin due tor the explosive berth will Government consider shifting the explosive berth to some other minor port ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I do not know how this supplementary arises out of this question, but I will certainly bear in mind what he has stated.

Demand for Upgradation of Cochin City

*425. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum requesting the upgradation of Cochin city in view of the recent Census;

(b) if so, the main demands contained in the memorandum; and

(c) whether Government propose to upgrade Cochin city, and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand in the memorandum is that the question of upgradation of Ccchin for the grant of house rent and city compensatory allowances to the Central Government employees posted there should be taken up urgently on the basis of the provisional census figures.

(c) Any further classification/reclassification of cities and towns including Cochin will have to await the final report of 1971 Census.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : What are the conditions for upgrading ? Have those conditions not been satisfied by Cochin city ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : The criteriaon laid down by the Pay Commission for house rent and compensatory allowance is population. According to the 1961 census, the population of Cochin was 3,40,810. That is why it is a C class city.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Last time when the same question was put, it was said that the question of upgrading is related to census figures. I do not know why it is now said that the Pay Commission's report should be awaited. Is it not done on the basis of population?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : I have not been understood. I said, the Pay Commission has laid down population as the criteriaon. Cochin was declared C class on the basis of 1961 census figures. The provisional figures for 1971 are available, but the Government has decided to await the final figures which will be coming in a few months' time.

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : The census figures are out now. Why can't the Government decide now?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : Unless the final figures are available, it will mean upgradation of many other cities.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि मंत्रीजी बार-बार यह कह रहे हैं कि 1971 के अन्तिम आंकड़े जब तक नहीं आएंगे वह शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार नहीं करेंगे, मगर क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कुछ शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है....

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : 1961 की बेसिस पर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1961 की बेसिस पर 1971 में दर्जा कैसे बढ़ सकता है ? फिर 1971 के आंकड़ों के लिए आप रुके क्यों नहीं और अगर कुछ शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ सकता है तो कोचीन का या ग्वालियर का दर्जा क्यों नहीं बढ़ सकता ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : On the basis of an agreement with the employees' association, there was a mid-term survey of 40 cities, the basis was that cities which in the 1961 census had 10 per cent less population to qualify for the next higher class were-selected. On the basis of that selection, they were upgraded. Cochin and Gwalior did not come in that.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय क्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो शहरों के अपग्रेडेशन की बात चल रही है उसमें बिहार के रांची, पटना और जमशेदपुर भी आते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : As I said, the question of upgradation of cities will be taken up only when the final figures are available.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In view of the fact that there was an artificial separation of Cochin and Ernakulam, in view of the fact that the cost of living in Ernakulam and Cochin are very high and that Greater Cochin now contemplates to bring in a much larger area making it really consonant with cost of living there, will Government consider upgrading the Cochin city as a special case?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : As I mentioned, is a question of waiting for a few months efore the final figures are available.

Youth Hostels in Towns

*426. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open free Youth Hostels in the Presidency or big towns in the next year; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up new Youth Hostels at Jaipur, Madras, Hampi, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Patnitop and Darjeeling during the current Plan with a view to promoting youth travel by providing inexpensive accommodation. The pattern of the scheme is that the State Governments concerned will offer land as their contribution while the cost of construction and furnishing will be borne by the Central Government.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I understand from the reply of the Minister that the Charges will be inexpensive for the youth in general. I would like to know whether it will be free as in many parts of the world such as USSR and Japan. I also want to know what are those inexpensive charges. It is said about tourist homes also that their charges are inexpensive but we know it for a fact that in some tourist homes it is costlier than some of the expensive hotels in the city. Will the government provide hostel facilities free of charge to the university and college students?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : By "inexpensive" it means at less cost. There is no comparison of youth hostels with costly hotels. These youth hostels are being built with a view to encouraging domestic tourism and also travel by youth in the country. They will be inexpensive.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Who would actually be able to take advantage of them? Now the existing belief is that they are meant for the sons of IAS and ICS officers, Ministers and Secretaries. Would students of recognised Institutions and recognised clubs be treated as youths ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Youth has reference to age and not with reference to IAS officers.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Now unless the youths are sons of IAS or ICS officers, or they get some recommendation letter, they are not able to avail of them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs has been provided for the improvement of tourism in West Bengal in the current plant and in that programme the setting up of youth hostels has also been included? If so, whether it is not a fact that Darjeeling and Digha, one a hill resort and another a sea resort, are the two main centres to attract the youths? Out of these Digha is less costly compared to Darjeeling where the cost of living is much higher. So, why is Digha not being developed and why youth hostels are not being established there?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The amount provided is Rs. 25 lakhs, and not Rs. 22 lakhs, for the construction of youth hostels in West Bengal. I think the Minister of Tourism of West Bengal also agreed that it should be set up at Darjeeling. Digha, which is a beach resort, can be developed by the State Government.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहूंगा कि यह जो होटल होंगे इनके जो चार्जेज होंगे सारे देश में उनका पैटर्न एक ही होगा या अलग-अलग हर स्टेट के लिहाज से होगा ?

डॉ. सरोजिनी महिषी : सारे देश में उनका पैटर्न एक ही होगा ।

Changes in Investment Policy towards India by Japan

*428. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Mission headed by Mitsubishi, after its visit to India, suggested to the Japanese Government for changes in regard to investment policy towards India;

(b) if so, how far these changes in Japan's investment policy will help India; and

(c) what are the items on which Japan has shown interest in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last one year the Japanese have shown interest in the export/manufacture of items like Ossein, Flourspar, Electronic components, Deep sea fishing, Power cables Textile machinery, Fertilizers, T.V. Transmission equipment, Dry cells, Capacitors, High Carbon and Special grade wire rods etc.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Is it not a fact that a delegation consisting of 12 leading Japanese industrialists, led by Mitsubishi, came to India about a month and a half ago, went round the country meeting industrialists as well as Government officilas to find out if the investment climate in India had appreciably changed after the last elections? Has it also come to the notice of Government that the leader of the delegation in a press interview said that after the recent general elections in India the investment climate had appreciably changed?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : At least I will correct him in certain matters. The leader of the delegation was not Mitsubishi because it is a concern.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I know ; Nakagawa was the leader.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Mr. Nakagawa, the Managing Director of the company, was the leader. They came here, went round, saw thing and made a statement before leaving India at Calcutta. They indicated some good feelings about India and expressed the view that the hon. Member has mentioned. But we have not got any information whether they have made any recommendation to the Government of Japan. That we do not know, but certainly we know that they have issued some statement. They have also assured us that they will send us some report. We are expecting that report.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : During the last visit of the Prime Minister of India to Japan it was suggested that a small cell of the India Investment Centre, attached to the Indian Embassy, would be started in Tokyo so that the leading industrialists of Japan could be educated about the investment sphere in New Delhi and other parts of India. I would like to know if Government have taken steps to start that cell in Tokyo; If so, what is the progress that the cell has made in attracting Japanese investment in India?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have not got exact information about any decision taken by the Investment Centre to start a local office there. It is a question of finding out various methods of getting the Japanese industrialists and other people interested in investment in India. That can be done in many ways. A cell or office is also one of the ideas. But at the presentmoment I have not got any definite information about the cell idea.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Has

the attention of the Government been drawn to a newspaper statement that America is utilising Japan to curb and, if possible, demolish our industrial development? It was published in yesterday's papers. Instead of aiding they are trying to sabotage.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Mitsubishi and not about the Americans.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He has said that Japan is being used for that purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : In this way you can connect anything.

Circulation of Counterfeit Currency

*429. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large scale circulation of counterfeit currency in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government have so far taken to check the circulation of counterfeit currency; and

(c) whether any foreign power is involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) From the number of counterfeit currency notes recovered in circulation or seized by the police from counterfeiters, it would appear that the problem of circulation of counterfeit currency, although not completely eradicated, is of a magnitude which can be considered extremely small in relation to the totality of currency in circulation.

(b) A statement explaining the position in brief is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no evidence to suggest that any foreign power is involved in the circulation of counterfeit currency in this country.

Statement

The offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes come under the Indian Penal Code, which already provides for deterrent punishment. The offences of counterfeiting and forgery are dealt with by the State Policy authorities, who keep a watch in this behalf and organise raids on information of counterfeiting being done by any person. The Central Bureau of Investigation also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit Indian currency. They have also created a 'cell' in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeit currency and coordinate the investigations in the States. Government are setting a new bank note Press at Dewas to print notes of the denominations of Rs.10/- and above where the printing technology to be used will be such as to make counterfeiting of these notes extremely difficult, if not impossible.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Is the Government aware that some places notably Coimbatore and Bangalore, have become notorious as centres of counterfeit currency and many innocent people are being duped by these people? Not only that .....

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I started with asking whether the Government is aware of the fact that Coimbatore and Bangalore are considered to be notorious centres of this racket in forged currency.

The Government is not able to check this sort of racket going on with the result that small people are being deceived and some people are getting benefited and becoming rich overnight. May I know whether the Government is aware of this fact and, if so, what action they are taking in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER : The supplementaries should not be in the form of making suggestions and giving information. They should be directly in the shape of questions. I hope you will avoid it in future.

SHRI K.R. GANESH : As the House knows, as far as Coimbatore is concerned, a large amount of currency was seized even before it went into circulation. The Government has taken various steps in connection with the stopping of this evil. The printing of counterfeit currency is an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code. The C.B.I.

is also keeping a close watch on it and studying the various methods and techniques used in it. They have set up a cell in the Economic Offences Wing to find out, to evaluate and to locate the evil. A new press is going to be set up at Dewas in which an improved technology will be used and, after using that technology, it will become impossible to print counterfeit currency, particularly, of denominations of Rs. 10 and above.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that much of the Chinese currency has also been pumped into India through some netural countries and, if so, whether the Government is going to make a thorough investigation in the matter?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This matter is being continuously looked into by the C.B.I and they have said that there is no foreign power involved in the printing of counterfeit currency.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The most influencing centres of circulation of this fake currency are the heads of religious institutions in Mysore State. May I know whether the Government has probed into the matter. The *Mathadhipaties* in Mysore State are manufacturing and circulating fake currency. I would like to know whether the Government of India would take action against these *Mathadhipaties* in Mysore State who are indulging in this racket and whether they will nationalise these religious institutions. Is the Government of India going to investigate into all this?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : He is giving an information.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Let the Minister give a categorical reply to my question.

M. R. SPEAKER : I did not know such things are done in your State.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want a categorical reply to my question. These *Mathadhipaties* are in league with the manufacture and circulation fake currency. May I know whether the Government of India will probe into this matter?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is an offence under the Indian Penal Code, It comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government and it is for them to take action:

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले अनेक वर्षों से समाचार-पत्रों में यह बात आती रही है कि जाली नोट काफी छापे जाते हैं और उनका काफी चलन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में आपने कितने लोगों को पकड़ा, कितनों पर मुकदमा चलाया और कितनों को सजा हुई? क्या यह सही है कि जो जगारी की आज कमी होती जा रही है, उसकी पूर्ति विदेशों से मिलके चोरी-छिपे लाबार की जा रही है, क्या इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना लम्बा प्रश्न है, इसके लिये तो काफी स्टेटिस्टिक्स चाहिये।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The second part does not arise out of the main question. I have figure of the recovery of counterfeit currency with me. It is a long list. The amount of counterfeit currency which has been seized, compared to the total currency in circulation is infinitesimally small.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि कितने लोग पकड़े गये, कितनों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया, कितनों को सजा दिलाई गई?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question. That does not arise out of this. You may give a separate notice. It is not relevant.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो रैलेवंट क्वश्चन है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने माना है कि नेर्सा करेन्सी पकड़ी गई है। जब करेन्सी पकड़ी गई है तो यह पूछना कि कितने लोग पकड़े गये हैं—यह कैसे इर्रलवेंट है। अगर मंत्री महोदय के पास जवाब नहीं है तो वह कह सकते हैं कि इसकी इस वक्त जानकारी नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant. How is the Minister aware that you are going to ask how many people were arrested? You may give separate notice.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : आप ऐसा कह कर धौंस देना चाहते हैं, अगर ऐसा है तो हम बाहर चले जाते हैं। मैंने तो सीधा सवाल पूछा है, अगर सरकार के पास जानकारी नहीं है तो कहे कि जानकारी नहीं है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हम प्रश्न ही न पूछें ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether Government are aware about this and this is addressed to the Minister of Finance. You ask whether they are aware that there is large-scale circulation of counterfeit currency. You ask, if this is so, the steps Government have taken so far. He gave the reply.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : The Minister should give us information about the number of people arrested. If he does not have the information, let him say that he requires notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस पर शांति से विचार करें, हम इसमें कोई गर्मी पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आप का निर्णय हमको मान्य होगा। जब मंत्रीजी कहते हैं कि मुद्रा पकड़ी गई तो उनसे पूछा जा सकता है कि इसके बारे में कितने लोग पकड़े गये। वह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन आप इस को इर्रलेवेन्ट नहीं कह सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस सवाल के किस पार्ट में उठता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बी) में उठता है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have the figures as far as the counterfeit currency that has been detected is concerned. As for the number of persons arrested, we shall have to collect the information from the various State Governments, because the State Governments are the prosecuting agencies. We shall supply the figures. Surely, when the counterfeit currency has been detected some people would have been arrested also.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : What are the steps taken to check it ? The answer should inculde the number of persons arrested also.....

MR. SPEAKER : After all, the hon. Minister should have some knowledge about it. It is no use all the Members getting up and asking for this information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That shows that Government are callous over the issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all. मुझे अफसोस है कि बजाय मुझे हैल्पफुल होने के आप भी इसमें शामिल हो जाते हैं।

श्री अम्बेश : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने बताया कि काउन्टर-फीट क्वायन्ज को रोकने के लिये किसी हाई-टेकनीक का प्रयोग किया जायगा और एक नया प्रेस देवास में खोला जा रहा है जहां करेन्सी बनेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो नई करेन्सी बनेगी, उसको देखते हुए क्या पुरानी करेन्सी को बन्द किया जायगा या पुरानी करेन्सी भी चलती रहेगी ? हाई-टेकनीक के प्रयोग के बाद पुरानी करेन्सी को चालू रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण बन्द कीजिये, प्रश्न कीजिये। बड़ी मुश्किल हो गई है, सब को कहना पड़ता है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The hon. Member is really shifting the ground of his question. As I have stated, we are starting a new press, but the idea is not to discontinue the old currency. Really speaking, the capacity of the present press is falling short of our requirements, and, therefore, we are adding the additional capacity for printing.

श्री अम्बेश : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हाई-टैकनीक का प्रयोग होगा, जिसमें काउन्टर-फीट करेन्सी की गुंजाइश कम हो जायगी- इसलिये यह सवाल इसमें पैदा होता है।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : यह गलत है, आइडिया यह नहीं है कि पुरानी करेन्सी को बन्द कर दें। ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री बी०पी०मौर्य : जाली नोट छापने का कामा या जाली सिक्के बनाने का काम बढ़ता जा रह

है, क्योंकि बहुत ही आसानी से आदमी रात भर में लखपति बन जाता है। इसको रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा निश्चय किया है कि इसकी सजा को बढ़ाया जाय, क्योंकि इसके लिये इनाम ज्यादा है और सजा कम है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a good suggestion, and we shall take that into consideration.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether there is any truth in the report that some attempts had been made at duplicating and triplicating some of our own currency in some of our printing presses? I would like to belive that it is not true, but even so, there may be some truth in the report that there has been some attempts at duplicating and triplicating some of our currency in our printing presses.... .

AN HON. MEMBER : In the Government printing presses.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That is what I mean, I meant the Government printing presses.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as I am concerned, I have no such information; I have not received any such complaints.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Let him try to inquire.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We shall have to make inquires, because it seems to be an ingenious way of doing things.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is done.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We shall look into this aspect.

National Plan for Tourism

*430. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Travel Agents Association has urged Government to draw up a national plan for Tourism in the country in consultation with the industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion is under examination.

SHRI P. K. DEO : How far is the government proposal to abolish the tax holiday on hotel promotion going to be helpful in promoting tourism in the country?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : We are going to have a debate on the Demands for Grants when this can be discussed.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I Would like to have the Ministry's reaction.

MR. SPEAKER : They will indicate it during the debate at that time.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Are they not capable of replying now?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Why should they not reply now?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : It is our view that the hotel industry should also be encouraged. We shall have to abide by whatever view Government takes.

SHRI P. K. DEO : No less a person that the Chairman of Air India has categorically stated that while the 20 per cent tax on foreign travel will yield Rs. 7 crores, Government in Air India would be losing Rs. 8.5 crores on this account. Air India being a government concerns, this is a matter of great concern to us. How far is this tax going to promote tourism?

MR. SPEAKER : From the national plan he has gone to the tax on fare. It is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What Shri Deo says is that a memorandum has been sent by Air India to Government....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not permitted him .

श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न (क) के संदर्भ में जानना चाहता हूं। क्या आप मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन नगर को, जहां भगवान कृष्ण ने शिक्षा ली थी और जहां राजा विक्रमादित्य का बहुत दिनों तक शासन रहा और जो कि एक एतिहासिक नगर है, जो पर्यटन स्थल की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, उस नगरको भी अपनी सयोजना के अन्तर्गतशामिल कर रहे है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about a national plan for tourism in consultation with industry.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Then you tell us what questions to ask. At this rate, why the hell do we have the question hour?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I think the question is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he repeat the question?

श्री फूलचंद वर्मा : मै प्रश्न (क) के संदर्भ में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आपकी योजना है उसके अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश का उज्जैन नगर भी आता है जोकि पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत ही उपयुक्त स्थान है ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is about a specific place.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : There are many such places in the country. It is for the State Governments to contribute their share for the development of such places.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that after the announcement of the 20 per cent levy on foreign travel, a memorandum was submitted to the Minister by Air India for reconsideration of the entire matter?....

(व्यवधान)

I would like to know whether he has taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry and if so the reaction of the Finance -Ministry.. (*Int erruptions*) It is relevant because it affects tourism. The question is whether this tax is going to affect serioulsy tourism at the national level? Let him say whether he has received a memorandum and what are his reactions.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The tax on foreign travel is part of the broader proposals which the Finance Minister and the Government have taken up and what takes place between the Government departments is not a matter which could be discussed here. Our Ministry has certain views in the matter and ultimately it is for the Finance Minister to take a total view of the revenue requirements of the country and I do not think that an individual tax as such could be discussed in this way .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PARIPURNANAND PAINULI : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to stay as to whether the important shrines of Badrinath and the three Dhams and Amarnath will be included as part of internal tourism?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : It is in fact part of internal tourism and many improvements to the existing tourist facilities are being thought of.

MR. SPEAKER : The next is Shri Samar Guha's question. As the Minister is ill I postpone this question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I should get an opportunity to ask this question as I got an opportunity today.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything will be there; your interests will be fully safe.

Universal Tyres Limited, Calcutta

*432. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRSeb pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee, on the basis of the criteria laid down in its main report, *vide* paragraphs 2.16 and 2.17 included M/s. Universal Tyres Limited, 18/C Lake View Road, Calcutta 29 in the list of Birla Group of Companies;

(b) whether in 1969-70, the said compan received Rs. 2,23,199 as interest free loan from Birla Brothers Private Limited;

(c) if so, whether the Company Law Board in its letter No. 18(6)-1-RS/70, dated the 30th January, 1971, excluded Universal Tyres Limited from the Birla House; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) M/s. Universal Tyres Limited was managed by M/s. Birla Borthers Private Limited as Secretaries and Treasurers when the I.L.P.I. Committee included this company in the list of companies shown by it in its Report as belonging to the Birla House. The Central Government in a Press Note issued on the 19th February, 1970 regarding the modified industrial Licensing Policy stated *inter-alia* that the individual companies/undertakings of the 20 Larger Industrial Houses listed by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which do not attract any of the criteria laid down in Para 2.16 read with 2.17 of the ILPIC Report, may approach the Department of Company Affairs, for exclusion of their names from their respective Houses. It was in terms of this notification that M/s. Universal Tyres Ltd., made an application for exclusion from the Birla House on the ground that the Secretaries and Treasurership of Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd. in this company was terminated with effect from 1st January, 1969 and that none of the criteria laid down for the purpose by the ILPIC Report was applicable to it.

(b) The company received interest free loan from M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd. when it was managed by the latter as Secretaries and Treasurers. The amount of loan outstanding as on 31st December, 1968 was Rs. 2,23,199. The company received further loan from M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 25,000 during the period January to May, 1969. The loan outstanding for repayment to its erstwhile Secretaries and Treasurers as on 31st December, 1969 has been shown in the Balance Sheet of M/s. Universal Tyres Limited at Rs. 2,48,199.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The examination of the latest information regarding the company's shareholding pattern and management control furnished by it indicated that after the termination on 1.1.1969 of the Secretaries and Treasurership of M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Universal Tyres Ltd., did not factually attract any of the criteria connecting it with the Birla House as laid down in Para 2.16 read with 2.17 of the ILPIC Report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the statement it has been admitted that this dummy company, Universal Tyres, had received interest free loan from M/s. Birla Brothers, at one time to the tune of Rs. 2,23,199--it must have been much more and a further loan of Rs. 25,000 and that they had terminated the secretaryship and treasurership of that company but the money that was given by Birla brothers as loan or whatever it is still remained in the books and accounts as outstanding to them. In these circumstances, how was the Government so kind as to exclude Universal Tyres Limited from coming under the criteria for inclusion in the Birla House?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The interconnections of the big business houses may have to be reviewed from time to time according to the information that we receive. I have said that we have accepted the advice of the industrial licensing policy enquiry commitee in regard to criterion. It does not appear to come under the criterion about representation in the Board or the 33 per cent equity capital and other conditions. It is true that the loan continued to be advanced till May 1969 even after the termination of the managing agency-secretaryship of the company, but then and the resignation was itself sent in May 1969 having retrospective effect from the 1st of January, 1969. Now, in view of this the Company Law Board considered that criterion could not possibly be applied. In case it is found that the 9.6 per cent shareholders in the Birla House appeared to take more interest or there appears some benami or dummy actually operating for the House of Birlas, then steps will be taken to rope the company back into the house.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister has admitted here that the existing regulation on criteria is insufficient to meet the manipulatio and other things that they are

doing today. May I draw the attention of the House to one criterion for inclusion in the house? I refer to item 2.16, sub-para 4, which says "....the concern is found to have special characteristics which would warrant their inclusion in the house". May I ask the hon. Minister, in view of this, why is it that it was not included in the house? Also, will the Government now institute a through probe into the matter and try to see that these loopholes are plugged and the company brought to book and included in the house?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The Company was under the managing agency of Birla Brothers Private Limited which was terminated. The special characteristics that were defined were such as a majority of members of the board of Directors for the House which technically they did not have; or that it has to be controlled by persons closely affiliated to the house which in this case has been repudiated particularly in view of the fact that one director Shri Ramakrishna Rao is also who purchased a large number of shares and should be given at least the benefit of doubt as to his independence, and time should be allowed so as to see if the majority of shareholders function independently or not. *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. The special characteristics suggests....

MR. SPEAKER. Order, order. Let the Minister conclude.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I would like to assure the Members that in spite of this decision, the decision for exclusion is not final. At any stage, if it is found-I beg to repeat it-that the house of Birlas has taken more interest in the affairs of this company, or they have some such control or if any discoveries come to light, even if their share interests do not appear to be sizable, I can assure the House that all possible steps will be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is the Government going to institute a probe into this matter and include this company in the House?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The question of probe does not arise, and the Government can in any case take a decision. The Government feels that at present the decision was correctly taken in the light of the facts disclosed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My friend Shri Bosu has put a supplementary. But then here is a State where one Ramakrishna Rao of Bangalore has taken from Birla; the Birlas have nothing to do with this company. I am told that the Modi Co., is trying to sabotage this move in order to get into the manufacture of tiles. May I know whether it is a fact that even with this probe and other things are being entered into, by making a complaint against this company, in order to sabotage that, the company run by Ramakrishan Rao is taken over by the Modi Co., and, if so, what is the reaction of this Government?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA. The matter was decided by the Company Law Board. *(Interruption)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. I mentioned the Modi Co.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA. We are not aware of the activities of Mr. Modi. The matter was decided on the basis of representations made by the company in accordance with the notification issued by the Government in January, 1970.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE. I would like to know whether this file was gone into by the Ministry of Industrial Development before it came to the Company Law Board, or the Company Law Board went into it before it came to the Ministry of Industrial Development, and whether it has been made amply clear to them that in the event of any suspicion that there is a visible or invisible hand of Birlas, again there will be an enquiry into this matter.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: About his first question, the matter was decided in the Department of Company Affairs because this Department is in charge of the application of the law relating to this particular aspect. Only this company is released from the big business houses, the question of licences and other matters will go to the Industrial Licensing Committee.

About his second question, as I have already stated, in case the hands of Birla become visible, there need to be no probe; Government can proceed *suo motu* and bring back the company into the big business houses.

Recovery of Income Tax From M/s Bird And Co., Ltd.

*433. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income tax to be recovered from M/s Bird and Co., Ltd.;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports in "The Blitz" dated 15th May, 1971, where in it has been stated that a sum of Rs. 1.14 crores is outstanding as Income-tax arrears against M/s Bird and Co.;

(c) since when this amount has been outstanding; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to realise this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) The amount of Income-tax to be recovered from M/s Bird and Co. Ltd. is Rs. 6.66 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir, but the correct amount of Income-tax arrears is Rs. 6.66 lakhs and not Rs. 1.14 crores.

(c) Out of the total demand of Rs. 6.66 lakhs, Rs. 5.27 lakhs was raised on the 31st July, 1967 and the balance Rs. 1.39 lakhs on the 6th March, 1970.

(d) The first demand of Rs. 5.27 lakhs mentioned above has been stayed by the High Court at Calcutta till the disposal of the assessee's writ petition by that Court. The second demand of Rs. 1.39 lakhs mentioned above, was held in abeyance till the disposal of appeal filed before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. This appeal has since been decided and the appellate order has been received on the 13th May, 1971; as a result of the appellate order the demand of Rs. 1.39 lakhs stands reduced to about Rs. 91,000/- . Steps are being taken to recover this amount after giving detailed effect to the appellate order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This is a free country, a country which is the tax evaders' paradise. Our Finance Minister is levying new taxes. I am in possession of a series of literature regarding the nefarious activities of Bird and Company. There was a raid by the customs authorities in March 1963 on the company for alleged violation of the Sea Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Even the wives of the Directors of this company draw monthly salaries as if they are executives of the company, without in fact attending the office. To that extent mischief is done to evade taxes. May I know whether the assessing officers of this country have not made any assessment of this company? Are there any high-ups involved in this matter to sabotage the collection of taxes from this company? What is the reaction of the Government. . .

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is going to be over. You want a reply or not?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the ministry make an earnest effort to constitute a detailed enquiry into the shady deals of this company?

MR. SPEAKER : Shall I declare the Question Hour to be over? I Want to punish you a little now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want a reply, Sir.

SHRI K.R. GANESH : The hon. member has laid before the House all the alleged misdeeds of Bird and Company. This particular question relates to the specific issue of income-tax arrears. Therefore, while the information supplied by him may be very useful, and there is no hesitation in saying that the government would probe further into the activities of such houses, I am not in a position to reply to that because this question does not relate to that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Representative of workers on theCommittee to study the Administrative Structure of Indian Air lines.

*422. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Five-Member committee to study the administrative structure of the Indian Airlines, with special reference to labour-management problems, has been formed;

(b) if so, whether any worker-representative has been associated with this Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a). Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The Committee consists of persons who are experts in various branches of management, it is meeting representatives of the Unions and other employees before preparing its report, and it was therefore not considered necessary to have a special workers representative.

Profitability of Madras-Singapore Routes Operated by Air-India

*423. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to improve the profitability of the Madras-Singapore routes operated by Air-India;

(b) whether Government have any long-term plan to utilise the potentiality of routes in the Pacific and Indian ocean areas; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Load factors on this route have been consistently satisfactory and every effect is being made to improve them further.

(b) and (c). While no plans have been formalised, the matter is reviewed from time to time.

Development of New Airports at Smaller Cities And Towns

*427. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up a programme to develop new airports in smaller cities and towns for extension of air services;

(b) if so, the places chosen for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the programme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Three new airports have been included in the Fourth Plan at Tirupathi, Shillong (Barapani) and Calicut. Work at Tirupathi has already commenced and is expected to be completed in 1972. Work at Shillong (Barapani) and Calicut is also expected to commence shortly.

गुरुकुल-कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द होना

*434. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय किस तारीख को बन्द किया गया था और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबंध में सुधार करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) रजिस्ट्रार, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, अप्रैल, 1970 से विश्वविद्यालय एक दिन के लिए भी बन्द नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अपनी नीति के अनुसरण में, विश्वविद्यालय के कार्यकरण के निरीक्षण के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति ने विश्वविद्यालय का दौरा अप्रैल के अंतिम सप्ताह में किया था। आशा है कि समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र पेश कर देगी। समिति और आयोग की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Appointment of Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of Shankar Sugar Mills Calcutta

*435. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s Shankar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Calcutta has been declaring losses and passing over dividends for the last few years;

(b) whether despite the bad financial condition of the Company, the Company Law Board, permitted the appointment of one Shri K.K. Kanoria and another Shri V.K. Kejriwal as Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director on exorbitant salaries and emoluments; and

(c) if so, the ground on which the approval for their appointments on such terms was given by the Company Law Board?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A statement showing the profit and loss position of the company during the 3 years ending 30th September, 1967, 30th September, 1968 and 30th September, 1969, as furnished by the company, is laid on the Table of the House. The company had declared dividend @10% during the years ended 30th September, 1967, and 30th September, 1968. No dividend was declared during the year ended 30th September, 1969.

(b) and (c). The Company Law Board, while considering the proposal of the company considered various factors relevent including, the financial position, the size of the company and working result of the company. On the advice of the Comapany Law Board the company considerably slashed down the remuneration earlier proposed by it for the Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Director. The reduced remuneration proposed was approved by the Company Law Board as the total remuneration payable to the Managing Directors was lower than the managing agency commission paid when the company was being managed by the Managing Agents.

Statement

	Years ended		
	30.9.67	30.9.68	30.9.69
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Paid-up capital	18,20,000	18,20,000	18,20,000
(ii) Turnover	1,80,50,504	2,82,45,538	2,32,96,458
(iii) Net profits under Section 198	14,61,133	18,38,140	3,99,155
(iv) Director's Remunerations :			
(a) Sitting fees	2,700	3,275	2,100
(b) Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Managing/Whole-time Director's Manager's remuneration :			
(i) Salary	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Commission			
(iii) Perquisites and money value there- of			
(v) Dividend (Rate & Quantum) declared on equity shares.	10% 1,82,000	10% 1,82,000	Nil

विदेशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान प्रदान का कार्यक्रम

*436. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री पी. नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) भारत को उससे क्या लाभ होगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी०पी०यादव): (क) और (ख). जी हां। भारत का रुमानिया, पोलैंड, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, सोवियत रूस, युगोस्लाविया, मंगोलिया, हंगेरी, बुल्गारिया, फ्रांस, और जर्मन लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान प्रदान के नियमित कार्यक्रम हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कार्मिकों, प्रशासनों और शिक्षा, विज्ञान, टेकनोलाजी, कला, संस्कृति, खेलकूद, रेडियो, फिल्मों, टेलीविजनों आदि में सम्बद्ध सामग्री का आदान-प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) जो भारतीय सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों के अधीन विभिन्न देशों में जाते हैं वे अपने ज्ञान से विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में लाभान्वित होते हैं। जो ज्ञान एवं अनुभव उन्हें प्राप्त होता है, उसका भारत में विभिन्न विकासात्मक योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं में उपयोग किया जाता है। विदेशी सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के दौरों से हमारे अपने लोगों को अतिथियों की संस्कृति की झांकी मिलती है। इन कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित देशों के साथ मेल-मिलाप सुदृढ़ करने में भी सहायता मिलती है।

Agreement for Loan From U.S.A.

*437. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for non-project loan of Rs. 116.25 crores was recently signed with U.S.A.;

(b) the total non-project loan given by U.S.A. to India since 1962;

(c) the names of projects for which the present loan is proposed to be utilised; and

(d) the amount, if any, left over unutilised from the precious non-project loans signed by U.S.A. and the manner in which the amount was utilised or is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A non-project loan agreement for Rs. 116.25 crores ($ 155.0 million) was concluded with the U.S. Government on 13.3.1971. The loan amount was raised to Rs. 127.50 crores ($ 170.0 million) by an amendatory agreement signed on 22.4.1971.

(b) The non-project loans given by U.S.A. to India since 1962 total to Rs. 1343.0 crores ($ 2174.1 million).

(c) The present loan is not intended for any specific project and is available for financing the import of a variety of items like fertilizers, industrial raw materials, maintenance, spares etc.

(d) As on 1.5.1971, the unutilised balance from the previous non-project loans amounted to Rs. 84 crores ($ 111.9 million). This amount is fully covered with import recommendations and is expected to be utilised in the course.

Inadequate Facilities for Tourists in Mysore

*438. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the inadequate facilities available for tourists in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to provide more facilities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government is aware of the general inadequancy of accommodation and transport facilities in the country, including Mysore.

(b) The following schemes have been taken up in Mysore State in the Central Sector:—

(i) A 91-room luxury hotel has recently been opened by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Bangalore.

(ii) A Youth Hostel is being constructed at Hampi

(iii) The Travellers Lodge at Hassan is being enlarged by adding 20 rooms.

Representation against Increased Fees in Flying Clubs

*439. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Flying Clubs have increased their fees from Rupees 25 and Rupees 40 per hour to Rupees 105 per hour since 27th February, 1971 if so, the reasons for this increase;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Co-operative Hind Flying Club Limited, U.P against the order of the Director General, Civil Aviation, increasing the fees; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIAL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There has been no change in the hourly rate for subsidised flying. However, in the context of the prevailing unemployment amongst holders of Commercial Pilot's Licences, subsidised flying available to individual trainees has been limited upto Private Pilot's Licence standard (*i.e.* upto sixty hours) with effect from 1st April'1971.

(b) and (c). Some representations were ceived in the matter, and on reconsideration trainees who had obtained their Private Pilot Licence and had done 150 hours of flying on 31st March, 1970 have been permitted to avail of subsidised flying upto the maximum limit of 250 hours, subject to the usual conditions. Trainees who had not completed 150 hours on that date can do further flying at the non-subsidised rates of Rs. 75/- per hour.

Credit Scheme For Technicians and Engineers

*440. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a guaranteed credit scheme under which technicians and engineers would be provided financial assistance from the nationlised banks to start industries with Government standing surety for them;

(b) the total investment envisaged under the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (Ltd.) has started a new credit guarantee scheme for providing guarantees covering credit facilities granted to small borrowers by banks in certain priority and neglected sectors. There is also a credit guarantee scheme for small scale industries administered by the Industrial Finance Department of the Reserve Bank of India. These guarantee schemes would make for an easier flow of credit through nationalised banks to small borrowers in priority and neglected sectors including technicians, engineers etc.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to States

*441. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN:— Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make bulk allotments of foreign exchange to State Governments which they themselves may be able to release for various projects;

(b) whether any request to this effect has been made by any of the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI (YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question has been raised by some State Governments from time to time. In view of the present difficult foreign exchange situation and the complexities of procedures relating to utilisation of aid from different sources, it is not feasible to make bulk allocations of foreign exchange to State Governments. Requests for release of foreign exchange from the State Governments are considered in accordance with current policies in this regard and relief is provided to the extent possible.

Rates of Interest on Deposits

*442. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whehter the rate of interst on deposits consequent on the increase in bank rate, has also been increased; and

(b) if so, by what percentage ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statemen

(percent per annum)

Class of deposits	effective 1st April, 1970	effective 11th Jan, 1971
Current accounts and deposits upto 14 days	No interest	No interest
Savings accounts	3½	4
Deposits for 15 days to 45 days	Rate not to exceed 1½	Rate not to exceed 2
Deposits for 46 days to 90 days	2½	3
Deposits for 91 days and above but less than 6 months	4	4½
Deposits for 6 months and above but less than 9 months	4½	4¾
Deposits for 9 months and above but less than 1 year	5	5½
Deposits for 1 year and above but less than 2 years	5½	6
Deposits for 2 years and above but upto and inclusive of 3 years	6	6½
Deposits above 3 years but upto and inclusive of 5 years	6½	7
Deposits above 5 years (upto and inclusive of 6 years)	6¾	7½
(above 6 years)	7	

Use of Hindi in the Reserve Bank of India

*443. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have reconsidered the matter of attending to the correspondence entered into with the Bank in the language of the Union;

(b) If so, whether necessary arrangements now existing in the Bank for transacting business in Hindi and if so, the nature and extend thereof; and

(c) whether similar facilities exist in other Banks also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Arrangements have been made in the Public Accounts Department of the Reserve Bank to record, whenever necessary specimen signatures of drawing disbursing Officers in Hindi and to accept and pass cheques bearing drawer's signature or payee's endorsement in Hindi. Further, the standard forms used by the Public in their dealings with the Bank are also being made available to them in Hindi, whenever required.

(c) Commercial Banks have generally taken steps to bring into use forms, pamphles and other literature in Hindi and/or other regional languages in addition to English.

Agricultural Loan by the Nationalised Banks to Rural Areas

*444. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the units of the Nationalised Banks in the rural areas are able to meet fully the need for agricultural loan;

(b) the regions where the units are not in a position to meet the need; and

(c) the regions where the loan advanced is not being repaid regularly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir; the needs for agricultural credit are very large and it cannot be expected that the branches of the nationalised banks in the rural areas by themselves would be able to meet these fully.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a).

(c) Regular or irregular repayment of loans depends on many factors and it cannot be said that irregular repayment is confined only to a particular region.

Rupee Value of U. S. Dollar

*445. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present Rupee value of U.S. Dollar in open and black market is creating difficulties; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to eliminate black marketing in dollars ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the alleged unauthorized transactions in foreign exchange and the reported disparity between the official exchange rate and the rates prevailing in the free market. All authorized transactions take place only on the basis of the official rate of exchange. Unofficial rates of exchange pertain to transactions, if any, which take place in contravention of the Exchange Control Regulations. In the context of the country's overall transactions in foreign exchange, such illegal transactions are necessarily of a sporadic and marginal character.

The Enforcement Machinery of the Government is constantly on the vigil and takes action on individual cases that come to notice. Certain legislative measures are laso under contemplation for strengthening the existing provisions of the Law.

Subsidised Publication of University Level books

*446. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI A. N. CHAWIA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sponsored a scheme of subsidieed publication of University level books;

(b) the subjects on which the said books have so far been published and the number of books published so far;

(c) the main features of the scheme; and

(d) the annual expenditure likely to be incurred by Government on the scheme and whether the amout earmarked for the purpose is considered adequate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-385/71.]

(d) There is a Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 3 crores and a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimates, 1971-72 for the implementation of this scheme. The provision for each year will be made on a year-to-year basis depending upon the progress of the expenditure.

पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में मध्यप्रदेश में नए स्थानों के विकास का प्रस्ताव

*447. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष में मध्यप्रदेश में कुछ स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के, जिलावार, नाम क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह). (क) और (ख). जी हां। खजुराहो, कान्हा-किस्ली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, सांची और भोपाल में पर्यटन सुविधायें प्रदान की जायेंगी।

एयर इंडिया द्वारा मलेशियन एयर सर्विस की सहायता

*448. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया ने मलेशियन एयर सर्विस की सहायता करने का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). मलेशिया सरकार के अनुरोध पर एक राष्ट्रीय हवाई कंपनी की स्थापना के लिये एक रूपरेखा (ब्लू प्रिंट) तैयार करने में मलेशिया सरकार की सहायता करने के लिये एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स दोनों में से एक-एक अधिकारी को मलेशिया में प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया। इन अधिकारियों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है जिस पर मलेशिया सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

Boeing-737 Aircraft of Indian Airlines Damaged In a Lightning Storm

*449. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Boeing-737 air craft of Indian Airlines was recently involved in a lightning storm and got demaged and pressurisation also failed in the air; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the Bonding of the Aircraft against lightning, which protects planes from lightning threat, was not properly done ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVILAVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The investigation made into this matter by the Civil Aviation Department does not bring out any evidence of lightning having struck the plane.

(b) There was no defect in the bonding of the aircraft.

Foreign Tourists Visiting Kerala

*450. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

Civil Aviation) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Kerala during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Since tourist arrival statistics and estimated foreign exchange earnings are compiled on an all-India and not on a state-wise basis, specific information relating to tourists visiting Kerala during the last two years and foreign exchange earned from them are not available.

Loan given to Collieries Producing Coking Coal

1887. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of collieries producing coking coal which have been given amounts over Rs. 5 Lakhs as loan since 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Statistics regarding bank advances to collieries producing coking coal are not mantained separately.

Loans for Development of Coal Mines In West Bengal and Bihar

1888. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of loans required for the development of coal mines West Bengal and Bihar are pending;

(b) If so, the number of such cases pending and the amount involved; and

(c) for how long these cases are pending and how much extra employment is envisaged directly or indirectly in case these loans are materialised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information is not readily available and the same will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it becomes avialable.

Auction for realisation of Arrears of Income-Tax

1889. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Tax Reocvery Officer, New Delhi had conducted an auction on 3rd March, 1971 for realisation of Income Tax dues amounting to thosand of rupees from certain parties;

(b) if so, the exact nature of demand, the name of the parties and the actual amount fetched at this public auction; and

(c) the reasons for resorting to this method by the authorities and whether the parties had asked for more time to clear up their dues in instalments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes Sir, The property bearing No. 112-113, Gautam Nagar, New Delhi was put to auction.

(b) The information is given as under :

Name of the party	Exact nature of demand	The actual amount fetched at this public auction
1.	2.	3
Shri M. R. Dhawan Prop. M/s M. R. Dhawan & Co., Asaf Ali Road New Delhi.	Income tax arrears amounting to Rs. 33,63,119 as on the 31st March, 1970.	Nil, as the highest bid of Rs. 1,25,000 was rejected by the Tax Recovery Officer being inadeq uat.

(c) The assessee was in default for non-payment of huge arrears of Income-tax over a number of years. He did not approach the Income-tax authorities for payment of the arrears in instalments; on the contrary the question regarding recovery of arrears was discussed with him a number of times by the Income-tax authorities but the assessee was non-cooperative . The sale of the property was originally scheduled for the 17th November, 1970 but it was kept in abeyance at the specific request of the assessee as he himself wanted to find out a customer for sale of the property by negotiations. However, neither any serious efforts were made by the assessee in this respect nor any concrete proposals put forward. The mode of sale by auction had thus to be resorted to in the interests of revenue.

Provision to build a port at Chandbali in District Balasore, Orissa.

1890. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision to build a port at Chandbali in the District of Balasore,Orissa to strengthen our transporting facility and Navy in the Eastern part of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Government concerned. The Government of India however gives loans to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for the development of one selected port in each maritime State. For this purpose, Gopalpur in Orissa has been selected. As regards Chandbali, the Government of Orissa have intimated that they have not made any provision for the development of this port.

Education facilities in Delhi

1891. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing requirements for school and college education facilities in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the future plans to meet these requirements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the educational authorities in Delhi and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Special Increment demanded by Graduates working in L. I. C.

1892. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Graduates working in the Life Insurance Corporation have been demanding any special increments for themselves from the Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-acceptance of this demand; and

(c) the likely recurrent expenditure per year if this demand is accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHAWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). The L. I. C. had been giving at the time of confirmation in service two special increments to graduates recruited to the cadre of Assistants. Such increments were, however, not allowed to employees who passed the degrees examination after their entry into the service, since it was felt that such an incentive would encourage absenteeism especially during the examination months. Recently the LIC took a policy decision not to place any restrictions on the prosecution of part-time studies. In the light of this decision, it has now decided that with effect from 1.4.71 the increments will be given to all employees who had passed their graduation examination after 1.9.1956 while they were in the assistant's grade and had not received the special increments for graduation. This benefit will, however, not be available to those who acquired the degree qualification after they had been promoted to higher cadres

like Section Heads, Higher Grade Assistants, Superintendents.

(c) Rs. 25 Lakhs per annum (approximately).

Legislation to control freight levies by International Shipping Lines

1893. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate bringing forward any legislation with a view to contral increase in freight levies by international shipping lines whose ships touch Indian ports; and

(b) whether this is necessitated because of another 15 per cent freight rise contemplated by the Conference of Shipping Lines ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) At present no such legislation is contemplated.

(b) A Government Delegation is presently discussing the proposed increase of 15 percent by the India-U. K. Conference on 11th and 12th of this month and the outcome of these discussions is awaited.

मध्यप्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को पुस्तकालय भवनों के लिये अनुदान

1892. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने पुस्तकालय भवनों के लिए अनुदान देने हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) उक्त आवेदन पत्रों पर आयोग ने क्या कार्रवाई की है; और

(ग) ये मामले अब से आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने मध्यप्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को पुस्तकालय भवन निर्माण के लिये जो अनुदान मंजूर किए हैं और अदा किए हैं उनका विवरण संलग्न है।

आयोग के पास इस बारे में और कोई प्रस्ताव बाकी नहीं है।

विवरण

मध्यप्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को पुस्तकालय भवनों के लिए दिए जाने वाले अनुदान

क्र. सं.	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	अनुमोदित लागत	विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का भाग	4-6-71 तक अदा किए गए अनुदान
		रुपए	रुपए	रुपए
1.	इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय	15,59,250	10,00,000	1,50,000
2.	जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय	8,34,336	5,56,224	5,00,000
3.	जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय	*11,09,900	*6,21,000	*50,000
4.	रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय	6,50,000	4,35,000	4,30,000
5.	सागर विश्वविद्यालय	5,72,600	3,72,600	3,72,600
6.	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय	8,41,488	4,20,744	4,15,000

*इसमें फर्नीचर की लागत शामिल है।

Visit of Indians to U.S.S.R. under Agreement Governing Cooperation between India and U. S. S. R.

1895. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many under-graduate students, post-graduate students, research scholars (doctoral) and post-doctoral research scholars have gone to the Soviet Union from India under the agreements governing co-operation between the Government of India and the U. S. S. R. in the field of science, technology and culture signed on 12th February, 1960, from the time of its inception;

(b) the break-up of this figure according to the number of persons State-wise and year-wise for the last three years; and

(c) the number according to duration of stay, number of persons from different Universities and in case of agricultural subjects, break-up of the figures crop-wise, during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV ;)

(a) :

Under-graduate students	Nil
Post-graduate students	— 4
Research scholars (doctoral)	293
Research scholars (for higher specialisation)	— 57
Training in Russian translation techniques	— 3
Total :	297

(b) statement No. I is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-386/71]

(c) statement No. II is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-386/71]

Seizure of Contraband Goods at Palam Airport

1896. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINAKCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some contraband items which were imported by an officer of the Nigerian Diplomatic Mission, were detected by the Customs Staff at Palam Airport in the month of January, 1971; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the importer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Some goods were seized by the Customs staff at Palam Airport in the month of January, 1971. The Nigerian High Commission extended fullest co-operation to the Government of India in the matter and the officer concerned has left India shortly thereafter.

World Bank Aid for Pilot Family Projects

1897. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any aid was offered for pilot family projects in some of the States in India by the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A project for an intensive family planning programme in selected districts of U. P. and Mysore with proposed assistance from the International Development Association which is an affiliate of the World Bank is under consideration. The details of the project have not yet been finalised.

Dens for Sale of LSD in India

1898. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether dens to sell LSD to young people have spring up in various cities and that trafficking in narcotics has been on the increase in our country;

(b) whether this trafficking in narcotics/drugs has international ramifications; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to root out this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) :

(a) There is no information with the Government that dens to sell LSD to young people have sprung up in various cities in this country.

Regarding trafficking in narcotics (L.S.D. is a psychotropic substance), reports for the last four years received from the various enforcement agencies indicate that trafficking in narcotics is on the increase.

(b) Yes, Sir. Trafficking in narcotics has international ramifications.

(c) All the enforcement agencies both of State and Central Governments concerned with suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics, such as State Excise, Police, Customs and Central Excise, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Central Bureau of Investigation Border Security Force and Railway Protection Force are on the alert. Preventive measures have been tightended in the opium growing areas. General anti-smuggling measures have also been strengthened at the land borders and vulnerable sectors of the coast.

Scholarships to Harijans and Tribal Students

1899. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount and number of scholarships given to the Harijans and forest students has gone down in terms of individual student during the last three years; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir. All the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students (irrespective of their number) are to be awarded scholarships under the Post-matric Scholarships scheme in accordance with the rates laid down under the scheme.

(b) Question does not arise.

Dilapidated Condition of Permanent Liability Camps in West Bengal

1900. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal have drawn the attention of Government to the miserable plight of refugees living in Permanent Liability camps due to their dilapidated condition;

(b) the reasons for not maintaining the camps in habitable conditions; and

(c) the steps being taken for the immediate repairs of those camps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir. Their report is yet to be submitted.

(b) and (c). Central Government provides funds for annual repairs and also additional funds for periodical and immediate repairs as and when asked for by the State Government who are primarily responsible for running and maintenance of these Homes.

Archaeological Discovery at New Building site of Delhi High Court

1901. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an important and significant archaeological discovery has been made at the site where the new building for the Delhi High Court is proposed to be constructed; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to excavate the site further?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to excavate the site further and finish the work by 15th July, 1971. The site is, however, at present under the occupation of Army authorities and the

Ministry of Defence have been approached to get the site vacated. The excavation work will start as soon as the site is vacated by the Army authorities.

Payment of interim Relief to the Supervisory staff in Public Undertakings

1903. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directive was issued to the managements of public sector undertakings regarding the payment to their Supervisory staff (drawing salaries up to Rs. 1,250/- per month) of the interim relief sanctioned for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the particulars of the said directive;

(c) whether Government are aware that no uniform pattern is being followed and in many cases interim relief, is not being given to the staff concerned from 1st April, 1970 but from a subsequent date or dates, there by causing serious discontentment among the staff; and

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) : The recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and the Government's decisions thereon regarding the grant of interim relief apply only to Central Government employees. As such, the question of issuing any directive to management of public enterprises on this matter does not arise.

(c) As the pay and allowances of the non-supervisory employees of Central Government undertakings have their linkages with Wage Board awards, Labour Tribunal awards, bipartite agreements/Tripartite agreements, etc, and in the case of other employees, these are determined by the managements of the respective enterprises, there are bound to be some inter-company differences in allowances, including the additional allowances granted to employees in some form or the other, by some enterprises, after the grant of interim relief to Central Government employees.

(d) No Sir.

Overtimes Allowance to Sweepers Farashes and Chowkidars of the Central Government

1904. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances in which Sweepers Farashes and Chowkidars in the employment of the Central Government are being treated differently in the matter of Overtime Allowance than other Class IV staff drawing the same scales of pay;

(b) whether such discrimination is in conformity with the Ministry of Finance Circulars of 31st December', 1965 and 13th February 1970 on the subject of Overtime Allowance; and

(c) the reason for continuing the "emergency" rates of overtime allowance even after the proclamation of emergency has been withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):(a) and (b) . All regular Class IV staff working in offices, including Sweepers, Farashes and Chowkidars are at present treated alike in the matter of payment of overtime allowance.

(c) As part of economy in administrative expenditure, the revised rates of overtime allowance are still in force. They will be reviewed when the Report of the Pay Commission is received.

Tenders received by Paradeep Trust Board for Construction of General Cargo Berth

1905. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tenders received by the Paradeep Trust Board for construction of the General Cargo berth;

(b) whether the Orissa Construction Corporation is one of the tenderers; and

(c) whether Government have decided to entrust the construction work to the Orissa Construction Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):(a) In all four tenders were received by the Paradeep Port Trust for the construction of the General Cargo Berth.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Retired Officers in the Nationalised Banks

1906. SHRI B.K. MODAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of retired officers in the nationalised Banks re-appointed after their retirement;

(b) the reasons for their re-appointment;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum protesting against this action; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the basis of the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) At present there are sixty one retired bank officers reappointed in the nationalised banks.

(b) to (d) . Government have not received any memorandum protesting against re-appointments of officers though some nationalished banks have received such representations. The programme of large scale branch expansion undertaken since nationalisation as also the diversification of credit pattern have created serious problems of shortage of trained and experienced manpower. With the increasing activities of the banks, it is essential that adequate number of officers with specialised knowledge and expertise become availabele to them. The various training schemes and recruitment procedures in the banks are being further looked into but in the meanwhile, in the interest of work, it has been necessary to reappoint some retired bank officers. The Boards of Directors of the banks are competent to deal with all matters relating to staff. These Boards are vigilant and extensions or re-appointments are given only in selective cases.

Construction of Ships at Cochin Shipyard

1907. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to start construction of ships at the Cochin Shipyard;

(b) if so, how many ships will be built annually; and

(c) what will be the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have sanctioned the Cochin Shipyard Project with a building dock for ships of 66,000 DWT and a ship repair dock to accommodate ships upto 85,000 DWT. The work on the construction of the Shipyard is in progress. It is expected that the keel of the first ship to be built at the Shipyard may be laid early in 1974.

(b) The production target is two ships of 66,000 DWT each per annum.

(c) The estimated cost of the Cochin Shipyard Project is Rs. 45.42 crores. A plan for ship-building (as distinct from the construction of the Shipyard) and training of personnel therefor are programmed to be worked out later this year.

Demands of Higher Secondary and Primary School Teachers in Delhi

1908. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE,
SHRI A.N. CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the demands of the teachers of Higher Secondary and Primary Schools in Delhi have been considered;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether any financial aid has been given to raise their salaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The pay scale of teachers in Delhi were revised with effect from 27.5.70. Further representations made in this regard are under cousideration of Government.

(c) As the expenditure on pay and allowances of teachers in Delhi is met out of Consolidated Fund of India, the question of giving any financial aid to Delhi Administration for the purpose does not arise.

Amount granted to the Central Government Employees as a Result of Successive Pay Commission's Awards

1909. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts granted to the Central Government employees as a result of the successive Pay Commissions' award since 1965; and

(b) the number of various categories of employees who have been benefited by these awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R, GANESH) : (a) and (b). Since 1965 only the Third Pay Commission has been appointed by the Government to review the question of pay structure and other conditions of the service of all Central Government employees. The Third Pay Commission has submitted an interim report on "Interim Relief". The Interim Relief as recommended by the Third Pay Commission at rates ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 45/- per mensem according to pay ranges has been sanctioned to the Central Government employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1250/- p.m. with effect from 1st March 1970. This benefit has been granted to all regular Central Government employees and workcharged establishment entitled to dearness allowance numbering in all to about 27 lakhs.

Introduction of LIC's New "Centenary" Policy

1910. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has introduced a new policy called the "Centenary" policy; and

(b) if so, the main features of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The L.I.C. has introduced with effect from 1.5.71 a new policy known as "Centenary Policy" to suit the needs of people with fluctuating incomes. It is primarily meant for people from ruralareas though it will also be issued to people from urban areas.

(b) The distinguishing feature of this policy is that if a defualt occurs in the payment of premiums, not more than once in every block of three years subsequent to the first two years, the policy does not lapse but is kept in force if the policyholder continues payment of other premiums under the policy. Reduction in the Sum Assured are effected depending on the number of defaults.

Expenditure incurred on Advertisements by Public Undertakings

1911. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Public Sector Undertakings on advertisements during the years 1968, 1969, 1970 separately; and

(b) the expenditure incurred onthis, account during the period from November 1970 to April, 1971.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) . According to information available, the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings spent nearly Rs. 557 lakhs on advertisements during 1968-69 . As this is a matter, which comes within the sphere of day-to-day administration of the enterprises, Government do not keep any record of expenditure incurred on this account.

Investment made by Industrial Development Bank Of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India

1912. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Miniser of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of investment so far made by the Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corpotration of India in Rajasthan and how it compares with all-India investment;

(b) the number of units to whom loans have been granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and how many of them are in the production stage now; and

(c) whether the amount sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India for re-finance to the Rajasthan State Finance Corporation on its loans to small scale industries during the year 1968-69 is only about 60 per cent of that of the previous year and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) the required information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Out of the 13 units assisted by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India in Rajasthan, 12 units are in production. The financial assistance to the remaining one unit was sanctioned recently in February, 1971.

(c) The refinance assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the Rajasthan State Financial Corporation in respect of its loans to samll scale industries (including small road transport operators) during the fiscal year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 16.60 lakhs, In 1967-68, however, the above Corporation had not availed of any refinance assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India.

Statement

Financial Assistance sanctioned and Disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Development Bank of India to Industrial Concerns all over the Country since their Incepliion in July, 1948 and July 1964 Respectively upto the end of March, 1971 and also to Industrial concrens located in Rajasthan.

(Rs. in lacs)

	All Industrial concerns.	Industrial concerns in Rajasthan.	% of (2) to (1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Industrial Finance Corparation of India (Rupee loans, foreign currency loans, underwriting & Deferred payment guarantees)			
SANCTIONED (EFFECTIVE)	36274.68	1603.49	4.4
DISBURSEMENTS	31278.54	1439.67	4.6
Industrial Development Bank of India.			
A. Direct and indirect Assistance.			
(Loans, underwriting of and direct subscription to shares and debentures, refinance of industrial loans and rediscounting of bills).			
SANCTIONED (EFFECTIVE)	39360.50	893.10	2.27
CASH DISBURSEMENT	30972.40	712.00	2.30
B. Guarantee for Loans			
SANCTION (EFFECTIVE)	2986.90	278.10	9.31
EXECUTED	1960.10	278.10	14.19

NOTE : The assistance sanctioned by a financial institution depends on the number of eligible applicatians presented to it in a State. On their part, in order to promote flow of viable proposals and to indentify the industrial potential in the backward regions. The IDBI in collaboration with the ReserveBank of India,Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has already conducted a survey of Rajasthan, to assess the infra-structure facilities, supply of raw materials and market prospects for developmnct of industries which could be advantageously located in this State. The Survey Report is being finalised and the necessary follow up action will be undertaken when the report is ready.

Complaints Regarding Non-Payment of Taxes by Businessmen possessing Assets of Rs. 5 Crores and above

1913. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of businessmen whose assets exceed rupees five crores and against whom complaints regarding non-payment of income tax,wealth tax and gift, tax have been received durirg the last three years; and

(b) the action taken on each such complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Over-charging by Drivers of three wheeler scooters in Delhi

1914. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of visitors coming to Delhi from outside have been cheated by the three wheeler scooter drivers by being over-charged;

(b) whether complaints have also been received about rude behaviour of these drivers towards visitors; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have stated that complaints have been received against drivers of three-wheller scooters for over charing and rude-behaviours. As the complainants do not always indicate whether they are residents of Delhi or visitors from other places, it is not possible to state the percentage of complaints made by visitors.

(c) The Delhi Administration have stated that they have taken the following steps :—

(i) A Special Cell has been created in the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, to attend to complaints of mis-behaviour, refusal and overcharging against taxi/auto-rickshaw drivers. This office works round the clock and complaints can also be registered on telephone (No. 224379) to be followed by written statements. On receipt of such complaints, the Enforcement Staff of the Department serves notices on the erring drivers/owners under the relevant provisions of the Motor Vechicles Act, 1939, and the Rules framed thereunder. The Enforcement Staff is also deployed for dealing with public complaints against auto-rickshaw/taxi drivers on the spot for overcharging, misbehaviour and refusal to carry passengers.

(ii) Permanent complaint booths have been set up at the old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations, Inter-State Bus terminus and Palam Airport, which function round the clock. Besides, complaint booths have also been set up at the Regal, Daryaganj, Chandni Chowk and Gurudwara Road, which function in the evenings. Whenever a report is made against any driver, the complaint is recorded at the complaint booth.

(iii) Special police staff is deputed daily in a mobile van from 9.00 P.M. till the close of

(xii) Speed limits have been fixed on many roads and indicated on boards.

(xiii) Two moblic courts function round the month for on-the-spot prosecutions and trial.

Besides the above measures, the limits of fine, which may be imposed for driving at excessive speed, under Section 115 of the Motor Vehicles Act, have been enhanced. The Government of India have also appointed a Study Group on Road Safety (a) to enquire into the incidence of road accidents, both in urban areas and on highways in India, and ascertain the causes of such accidents (b) to recommend a suitable organisational set up for collection and analysis of data/statistics relating to such road accidents, the measures necessary for education of road users in road safety etc.

Scrutiny of School Text Books By National Council of Educational Research And Training.

1923. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crash programme of National Council of Educational Research and Training to scrutinise school text books prescribed in all the States and to delete passages detrimental to national integration has not made much headway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE : (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The crash programme visualised scrutiny of school textbooks through the following three agencies:—

(i) National Institute of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(ii) Regional Colleges of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(iii) State Governments and Union Territories.

The National Institute of Education and Regional Colleges of Education have completed the work according to schedule.

A majority of State Governments and Union Territories have also completed the work and, as for the rest, the delay is mainly because of some administrative problems in setting up a suitable machinery for scrutiny. The National Council of Educational Research and Training is in constant touch with the State Governments, and making every effort to complete the work as early as possible.

Scheme to Co-ordinate Activities of Tourism and Archaeological Departments.

1924. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a lack of coordination between Tourism and Archaeological Departments with the result that all the places of tourist attraction are not properly high-lighted; and

(b) whether there is any comprehensive scheme to co-ordinate the activities of these two Departments so as to provide more literature on places of tourist attraction and also for the proper upkeep of centres of archaeological importance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A comprehensive scheme has been evolved which envisages coordinating committees at both the Central and local levels, and the creation of administrative machinery to take follow up action.

Invitation to Rhodesia to Participate in 1972 Olympic

1925. SHRI A.K. SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Rhodesia has received an official invitation to take part in the 1972 Olympic Games to be held in Munich, Germany; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India has since co-sponsored a resolution for adoption by the United Nations Committee on Colonialism deploring the International Olympic Committee's continued recognition of the so-called "National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia" and the invitation extended to Rhodesia to participate in the forthcoming Olympic Games at Munich and urging the International Olympic Committee to take urgent steps to suspend the so-called "National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia" from its membership and annual forthwith the invitation to Rhodesia for the Olympic Games at Munich. The resolution was adopted. The Indian Olympic Association is also being informed accordingly.

Injustic done to Former Deputy Librarian, National Library, Calcutta.

1926. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated 1st July, 1970 signed by National Professors, Vice-Chancellors, eminent educationists, well known historians and other intellectuals was submitted to the former Education Minister drawing the attention of Government to the injustice done to the former Deputy Librarian, National Library Calcutta;

(b) if so, the text of the memorandum and the names of signatories; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the injustice caused to him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Loans given by Public Sector Financial Institutions to Presons/Institutions

1927. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan given by the Public Sector Financial Institutions in the financial years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the names of persons or institutions which have received loans to the extent of rupees fifty lakhs or more during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The required information in respect of the two All India Public Sector financial institutions namely the Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance corporation of India is given in Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-387/71]

'Book Banks' in Secondary Schools and Higher Educational Institutions

1928. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Commission 1964-66 recommended that -

(i) a programme of 'Book Banks' should be developed in Secondary Schools and in Institutions of higher education and

(ii) grant for the purchase of books should be made to more talented of the students;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the said recommendations; and

(c) the results of the steps so far taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As School Education is a State subject and the Education Commission has recommended that the State Education Departments should have a fund at their disposal to assist book-banks in secondary schools, the recommendation of the Commission has been forwarded to State Governments for their consideration and necessary action.

As for institutions of higher education, the University Grants Commission has recentlA

approved the following programmes covering students amenities and welfare,

(1) Grants to colleges for establishing or developing book-banks.... Rs. 52.00 lakhs

(2) Establishment of Text Book Centres in residential areas Rs. 150. "

Reosurces made available to Joint Stock Companies by Institutional Financial Agents

1929. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of resources available in Joint Stock Companies by each Institutional financial agency in India and abroad (including World Bank and other international financial institutions separately) year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the share of 75 large and 20 larger business houses in the total resources made available by each of the institutions during the same periods; and

(c) the share of the Houses of Tata, Birla, Sahu Jain, Bangur, Goenka, Mafatlal and Martin Burn in the total resources made available by each of the institutions during the same periods ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

LIC's Investment in Industrial and Non-Industrial Project.

1930. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the Life Insurance Corporation's investments, Statewise, in industrial as well as non-industrial Projects separately, year-wise from 1968—69 to 1970—71 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* NO.LT.—388/71]

Loans and Aids Received from Foreign Countries

1931. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans and aids received by India from foreign countries (country-wise) upto 30th April, 1971; and

(b) the amount paid towards interest, debt servicing charges and capital repayment to each country for these loans during the current year and the amount to be paid during the succeeding three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Two Statements (No. I and II) containing the details required are laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—389/71]

Assitance to Nigeria for Building Shipping Industry

1932. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI N. S. BISHT: SHRI M.M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Nigeria have sought India's help for its shipping industry; and

(b) if so, how Government of India propose to assist the Nigerian Government in this matter and on what terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Minister of Transport in the Government of Nigeria had indicated their need

for seeondhand dry cargo vessels and tankers from India and for training masters and marine engineers for Nigeria during his recent visit to this country.

(b) It was convnyed that India's Merchaet Fleet is also in the process of being built up and as such, such vessels may not be within our capacity to offer but that the scope for providing training to marine engineers from Nigeria and for reserving a few seats in the new training-ship which will replace Dufferin shortly would be explored.

Housing Socities Benefited under "Own your Housing Scheme"

1933. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Housing Socities benefited so far under "Own Your Housing Scheme"; and

(b) the extent to which Life Insurance corporation has helped in solving the housing problem of the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation grants loans under its "Own Your Home" Scheme only to individual policyholders, including members of Co-operative Housing Socities, and not to Housing Societies.

(b) The "Own Your Home Scheme" was introduced on 1.1.64 and the number of houses built till 30.9.70 with the help of loans under the Scheme is 5665. The LIC's contribution to housing is not confined to loans granted under this scheme. It has been giving substantial loans to State Governments and Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies as well as loans under its various mortgage schemes, such as Property Mortgage Scheme, Staff Housing Schemes, Public Limited Companies Scheme and Scheme for loans to cooperatives of employees of public limited companies.

कृषि भूमि पर संपत्ति कर

1934. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि योग्य भूमि पर किस तिथि से सम्पत्ति कर लगाया गया है;

(ख) उसके आधार क्या है; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों ने कृषि योग्य भूमि पर सम्पत्ति कर लगाये जाने का समर्थन किया है तथा किन-किन राज्यों ने इसका विरोध किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (के. आर. गणेश) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1970।

(ख) कृषि भूमि पर धन-कर, वित्त अधिनियम, 1969 के माध्यम से धन-कर अधिनियम, 1957 के एक संशोधन द्वारा लगाया गया था। तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री ने 1969-70 का बजट पेश करते हुए लोक सभा में अपने भाषण में इस कर के लगाये जाने के आधार को स्पष्ट किया था। इस भाषण का सम्बद्ध अंश इस प्रकार है:—

> "कृषि-सम्बन्धी सम्पत्ति पर अभी तक सम्पत्ति कर नहीं लगता। इस सुविधा से अधिक धनी व्यावसायिक तथा व्यापारिक वर्गों को जमीन खरीदने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिला है परन्तु सामान्य अर्थ-व्यवस्था में यह कदापि न्यायसंगत नहीं है कि अन्य उत्पादनकारी सम्पत्ति पर तो कर लगाया जाय पर कृषि भूमि सम्बन्धी सम्पत्ति को कर से छूट दी जाय।"

(ग) पंजाब को छोड़ कर अन्य किसी राज्य सरकार ने कृषि-भूमि पर धन-कर लगाए जाने को चुनौती नहीं दी है।

Implementation of Policy of the Nationalised Banks

1935. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether he had publicly admitted that the policy of the Nationalised Banks as envisaged by Government, is meeting with

the last cinema shows, to check against the offending drivers, especially at Cinema Houses Railway Stations, Palam Airport etc.

(iv) In order to obviate the chances of refusal, over-charging and misbehaviour at the two Railway Stations and Inter-State Bus Terminus, taxis and scooters are made to stand in a queue and are required to carry passesngers in their turn, whatever may be their destination. The Traffic Police on duty there ensure that no inconvenience is caused to the intending passengers.

(v) In order to detect the defaulting drivers special raids are also organised by the Traffic police intermittently in plain clothes and the drivers are prosecuted for refusal, misbehaviour and over-charging.

(vi) Complaint books have been supplied to all Police Stations for the facility of the complainants to lodge a complaint at the nearest Police Station.

(vii) At the monthly public meetings at the Police Stations, the members are informed about the availability of complaint books at the Police Stations.

(viii) All the Officers and Head Constables of the Delhi Traffic Police carry challan books while proceeding on duty. If any camplaint is made to them action against the offending drivers is taken on the spot.

(ix) Besides prosecutions in courts of law, a number of complaints of a serious nature are also referred to the Licensing Authority, Delhi for taking disciplinary action against the defaulting drivers by disqualifying them, for a specified period, for holding or obtaining a driving licence, under Section 15(1) (c) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Income Tax arrears outstanding against Industrial Houses/Companies

1915. SHRI MUKHTAIR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of such industrial houses or companies against whom Income tax amounting to more than rupees one lakhs has been out-standing;

(b) the years from which these amounts have been outstanding ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to realise these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The information regarding the names of industrial houses or companies against whom income-tax amounting to more than Rs. 1 lakh has been outstanding is not readily available and its collection requiring scrutiny of very large number of assessment records will involve considerable time and labour.

However, if the Honourable Member desires to have information regarding any specific assessee (s), the same could be furnished.

(c) Such steps as are available under the law for realising the arrears in question are being taken/proposed to be taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

Development of Ports in Kerala

1916. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had discussed with the Central Government about the implementation of the recommendations made by Indo Poll Company on the development of Ports in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the basis of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Kerala Government had engaged M/s. Indo Poll Company Limited, Bombay for a feasibility study of the cargo and fishing harbours in the State. The Company has submitted its report. Out of the ports included in the report, Beypore was selected by the State Govt. for development as a cargo-cum-fishing Harbour under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Fourth Five Year Plan and a detailed Project Report was prepared by the State Government and sent to the Central Government. This has been scrutinised and detailed comments suggesting the lines on which Beypore should be developed taking into account the traffic

potential, shipping trends and technical considerations have been sent to the State Government for their consideration. A reply from the state Government is awaited.

New Football Stadium at Calcutta

1918. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Govt. propose to construct a Football Stadium other than a composite station in the Eden Gardens at Calcutta in cooperation with the State Governments; and

(b) if so, what is the scheme in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये क्वार्टर

1919. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये कुछ क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) उन क्वार्टरों में से कितने प्रतिशत क्वार्टर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अध्यापकों को आवंटित किये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Working of Unit Trust of India

1920. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest available working results of the Unit Trust of India;

(b) the policy followed by the Unit Trust of India for investments;

(c) the total investments made so far and the return on them; and

(d) whether Government propose to diversify its activities and if so in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The working result of the Unit Trust of India for the years ended 30th June, 1970, which is the latest year for which the published annual report and accounts of the Trust are available, are as follows :

Sales of Units.	Rs.	22.83 Crores
Repurchases of Units.	Rs.	2.04 Crores
Net income for the year.	Rs.	5.84 Crores
Dividend Distributed :		
on initial capital.	Rs.	0.20 Crore
on Unit capital.	Rs.	5.58 Crores
Rate of Dividend :		
on initial capital.		4%
on Unit capital.		7.2%

(b) Investments of the Trust are governed by Regulation 36 of Unit Trust of India General Regulations, 1964. Regulation 36(1) provides that the investment by the Trust from the funds of the Unit Scheme of 1964 in securities of any one company shall not exceed five per cent of the total amount of the said funds or fifteen per cent of the securities issued and outstanding of such company whichever is lower, provided that the aggregate of the investments in the capital initially issued by new industrial undertakings shall not at any time exceed five per cent of the total amount of the said funds. These limits however do not apply to investments in debentures of companies which fulfil certain criteria laid in Regulation 36(1A) for this purpose.

Within the above statutory framework the Trust makes the investments to obtain maximum return on investments consistent with the security of the capital.

(c) The details of investments* made by the Trust upto 31st, March, 1971 and the returns thereon are as under :

Type	Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Yield%
1. Ordinary Shares.	33.94	7.52
2. Preference Shares.	12.79	8.32
3. Debentures.	38.49	7.56
4. Govt. Securities and Corporation Bonds.	0.50	4.96
	85.72	7.64

* Excludes investments in shares of Nationalised Banks, advance deposits against underwriting commitments and cash balances.

(d) The endeavour of the Trust is to introduce new schemes and plans to suit the varying investor preference and tap the savings of the community. In pursuance of these efforts, the Unit Trust of India has under active consideration a savings-cum-insurance plan in co-operation with the L.I.C. This plan is expected to be finalised soon.

Loan Applications received by I.F.C. for new Projects.

1921. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications received by the Industrial Finance Corporation during 1970-71 and how many of them were for new projects;

(b) how many have been sanctioned and for what industries;

(c) how do they compare with figures of the past two years; and

(d) the repayment position of the past loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CNAVAN): (a) The, accounting year of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is from July-June. During the period 1.7.70 to 31st May, 1971 in the accounting year 1970-71, the Corporation had received 126 applications for Rs. 10981.22 lakhs. Out of the above 126 applications, 59 applications for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 7990.54 lakhs related to 33 new projects.

(b) The required information is given in the attached Statement.

(c) The number of applications (126) received during period 1.7.70 to 31st May, 1971 was more as compared to 92 applications received in 1968-69 and 90 applications in 1969-70 and the sanctions were also higher than the previous two years. The amount sanctioned during the period 1.7.70 to 31st May, 1971 was Rs. 3207.30 lacs for 87 applications as compared to Rs. 3065.85 lacs for 89 applications in 1968-69 and Rs. 1937·47 lacs for 63 applications in 1969-70.

(d) The repayment position (as on the 31st March, 1971) of loans advanced in the earlier period was as under:—

		Rs. in lacs.
	No. of concerns	Amount
1. Disbursements (by way of rupee and foreign currency loans)	388	2332.69
2. Repayments	83*	8662.53
3. Amount outstanding	305	15247.92
4. Defaults in respect of of principal	66	448.13

Percentage of defaults to amount outstanding : 2.94%

* These have repaid the loans in full.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has been taking necessary steps for the realisation of the defaulted amount due from the borrowers concerned.

Statement

Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi

The financial assistance (by way of loans underwritings and gurantees) sanctioned industry-wise from 1.7.70 to 31.5.1971.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	No.of applications	Assistance sanctioned
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Sugar	8	829.00
2.	Textiles	13	273.06
3.	Iron & Steel	8	478.75
4.	Non-ferrous Metals	1	170.00
5.	Motor Vehicles	3	153.84
6.	Electrical Machinery	9	298.79
7.	Basic Indl. Chemicals	3	19.78
8.	Metal products	8	144.51
9.	Artificial Fibers	14	532.35
10.	Machinery	5	95.15
11.	Fertilisers	1	5.60
12.	Cement	1	50.00
13.	Paper	*	3.00
14.	Electricity, Gas & Steam	*	8.99
15.	Coal	2	32.00
16.	Food Manufactures-Canning & Preserving of vegetables and fruits	3	15.90
17.	Vegetable & Animal Oil & Fats	3	32.00
18.	Bicycles	2	4.58
19.	Hotels	1	15.00
20.	Wood & Cork	1	10.00
21.	Miscellaneous Chemicals	1	35.00
	Total :	87	3207.30

Amount sanctioned by way of conversion of part of the foreign currency sub-loan sanctioned earlier.

Road Accidents in Delhi.

1922. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether road accidents in Delhi are on the increase :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Administration have taken the following measures to reduce road accidents:—

(i) Road safety education, including lectures on road safety and observance of traffic rules, is imparted in educational institutions.

(ii) Hand bills and comics on road safety are distributed among the public and children

(iii) Cinema slides on traffic safety and television shows on road safety are also arranged.

(iv) Roads are being widened and foot paths improved, wherever possible.

(v) Light signals and blinking lights have been installed on various road junctions.

(vi) One way traffic has been introduced in the congested parts of the city. Heavy vehicles are not allowed to pass through such areas.

(vii) A Traffic Training Park for children is functioning at full swing on the Irwin Road.

(viii) Transport vehicles are subjected to rigid inspection, before certificates of fiteness in respect of them are issued.

(ix) Speed 'traps' of vehicles by mobile patrols are frequently arranged and action is taken under the law against drivers who are found to be driving rashly and negligently or at excessive speeds.

(x) Vehicles are subjected to surprise checks by mobile police patrols and Flying Squads.

(xi) Plying of heavy vehicles has been restricted to the hours during the day in certain

difficulties in implementation because the Directors and top executives of the said banks continue to be the same persons who held these posts prior to nationalisation;

(b) if so, what stands in the way of changing the personnel concerned; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Finance Minister while addressing a meeting of the Presidents of the District Congress Committees on 7th May, 1971 mentioned several important steps which had been initiated to achieve the basic objectives underlying nationalisation. In view of the reorientation of the policies of the banks with a view to meet the credit requirements of the neglected sectors, he stressed that unless there was a keen and acute awareness of the shortcomings of the banks, it would be difficult to make positive improvements in a given time. It was in this context that he referred to the need for a greater attunement of the bank staff at all levels with the changed perspective in which the banks have to function. He had also clarified that changing the personnel at various levels of the banks is neither feasible nor, in the ultimate analysis, an answer to all the deficiencies of the banks.

The first Boards of Directors of the banks have been constituted after nationalisation. There is, therefore, no question of the new Boards of Directors not being in tune with the changed perspective in which the banks have to function.

Appointment of Managing Director of Shanker Sugar Mills Ltd., Calcutta

1936. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, by a resolution adopted at the extraordinary meeting held on 14th January, 1971 of shareholders of M/s Shankar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, one Shri B.K. Kanoria was appointed as Managing Director in place of Shri K.K. Kanoria who had resigned;

(b) whether the approval of the Company Law Board has been given for the said appointment and, if so, on what terms;

(c) the salary, perquisites and other emoluments approved as remuneration for the Managing Director; and

(d) whether the Company Law Board has taken note of objections from the shareholders on grounds of absence or inadequacy of profits?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No copy of such a resolution passed by the shareholders was filed with the Company Law Board.

(b) to (d). The Company Law Board after taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case had come to the provisional conclusion that the proposal of the company should be rejected. The company was informed of the provisional decision of the Company Law Board on 15th April, 1971 so as to enable the company to make any representation against the proposed decision of the Company Law Board. The company in its letter dated 26th April, 1971, has stated that it wants to make a representation in writing as well as in person, against the proposed decision of the Company Law Board. No written representation has so far been received.

Sale of Shares of Golden Tobacco Company

1937. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directors of Messers Golden Tobacco Co. have been selling their shares to the public at a premium i.e., at the rate of Rs. 1255/- for 100 shares;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the causes for disposal of shares in this manner; and

(c) whether the financial position of the company is not sound?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) M/s.

Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd., has not approached the Controller of Capital Issues for public issue and has not yet got itself enlisted on any Stock Exchange. Information sought for is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The financial position of the company as is obtained from its published Annual Accounts for the last 3 years is as under:—

	(in lakhs of Rs.)		
	30-6-68	30-6-69	30-6-70
1. Net Worth	3,89	4,67	4,84
2. Total Assets	12,04	14,79	15,99
3. Turnover	32,17	37,97	32,68
4. Profit before Tax	2,50	3,08	1,14
5. Current Ratios (*i.e.* ratio of current Assets to Current Liabilities)	2.2	2.2	2.2

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में संसद् सदस्यों को पत्र

1939. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने पांचवीं लोक-सभा के प्रथम सत्र के प्रारम्भ में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में संसद सदस्यों को एक पत्र लिखा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पत्र को लिखने का औचित्य क्या था ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा परिवहन और नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर): (क) चुनावों के पश्चात् प्रत्येक लोकसभा के प्रारम्भ में अथवा सदस्य के सदन के लिए पुनर्निर्वाचित हो जाने के तुरन्त बाद, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, एक गोपनीय परिपत्र द्वारा, संसद सदस्यों को उनके संसदीय कर्त्तव्यों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों से जानकारी प्राप्त करने अथवा उन्हें सुझाव देने के बारे में कुछ परिपाटियों की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं। इस परिपत्र में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों में से एक का उल्लेख किया गया है जो केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाएं (आचरण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 20 पर आधारित है। यह नियम सरकारी कर्मचारी को सरकार के अधीन अपनी सेवा से सम्बंधित मामलों के बारे में अपने हितों की वृद्धि करने के लिए किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी पर राजनीतिक अथवा अन्य प्रभाव डालने अथवा डलवाने का प्रयत्न करने का निषेध करता है।

(ख) संसद् सदस्यों को इन परिपाटियों के बारे में अवगत करा देना उचित समझा गया।

मिश्रित संस्कृति का विकास

1940. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में मिश्रित संस्कृति के विकास के लिये एक योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) जी, हां,

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Widening of National Highway No. 11

1941. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state,

(a) whether with a view to put a stop to accidents, Government have decided to widen the National Highway No. 11 (Jaipur-Bikaner Highway) to twenty two feet; and

(b) if so, how Government plan to implement this decision?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Considering the requirement of the prsent and expected near future traffic, provision has been made in the Fourth plan to under take widening to two lanes (23 ft.) of 117 miles out of the total length of about 200 miles of the Jaipur-Bikaner Section of the National Highway No.11. Out of the remaining-83 miles about 20 miles near Bikaner are already two-lane. The left over reach of 63 miles will be between Goshainsar and Ratangarh, which has recently been completed with a singal-lane carriage way and opend to traffic. This widening of 117 miles is likely to cost Rs. 150 lakhs.

Construction of New Aerodromes in Rajasthan

1942. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are considering to construct some new aerodromes in Rajasthan and to develop the old ones; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No new aerodromes are proposed to be constructed in Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan period. Proposals for improving the aerodromes at Jaipur and Udaipur are under consideration. These relate to extention of passanger lounges at both places and black-topping of over-rune at the Jaipur runway. Jodhpur is also going to be linked by air shourtly.

Earmarking of Credit from Nationalised Banks for Agrarian Sector

1943. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to earmark at least 50 per cent of the credit from the nationalised banks for the arrarian sector; and

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, sir; as the needs of various sectors of economy vary from place to place, it is neither desirable nor feasible to earmark a fixed percentage of edit to any one sector. Priority is, how ever, being given to the sectors which had been hitherto neglected for the purpose of bank credit.

(b) Dose not arise.

राजस्थान में चम्बल नदी पर पुल के निर्माण के लिये ऋण

1944. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अपने पत्र संख्या पी. एल. 10(167) 70 दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 1971 के अनुसार चम्बल पर शिवपुर कलां और सवाई माधोपुर के बीच एक अन्तर्राज्यीय पुल के निर्माण के लिए ऋण देने को सहमत हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने ऋण की स्वीकृति दी गई है, और उसका पुनः भुगतान किस अवधि में तथा किन शर्तों पर किया जायेगा; और

(ग) पुल के निर्माण के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को ऋण की राशि कब तक दे दी जायेगी और पुल का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हा–

(ख) और (ग). प्रस्तावित पुल पर 70 लाख रु० लागत आने का अनुमान है तथा इस सारी लागत के लिए ऋण देने की व्यवस्था कर ली गयी है । क्योंकि यह पुल राजस्थान तथा मध्यप्रदेश की सीमा पर पडता है अत 70 लाख रु. का ऋण राजस्थान तथा मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा आपस में बराबर बाटा जायेगा । वर्षानुवर्ष के वास्तविक खर्च की पूर्ति के लिए संबधित राज्य सरकारो द्वारा अपेक्षित योजनाओ और अनुमानो की मजूरी के बाद सबधित सरकारो से माग प्राप्त होने पर दिया जायेगा ।

इस समय, अंतर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सडके/पुलो की ऐसी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओ के लिए स्वीकृत ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तें है –

(1) ऋण 15 वर्षों की अवधि में प्रतिदेय है, ऋण की अदायगी शेष बकाया राशि पर के ब्याज सहित 15 बराबर किस्तो में होगी जो ऋण लेने से अगले वर्ष से शुरू होगी ।

(2) वार्षिक प्रतिदेय धन (मूलधन तथा ब्याज के रूप में) प्रतिवर्ष पहली जुलाई, अक्तूबर, जनवरी तथा मार्च का चार बराबर किस्तो मे वसूल किया जायेगा ।

(3) ऋण पर प्रतिवर्ष 5 प्रतिशत ब्याज देना होगा इस शर्त के अधीन कि यदि मूल धन और/या ब्याज नियत तारीख को समय पर चुकाया जाय, तो ब्याज की दर घटाकर $4\frac{3}{4}$ प्रतिशत वार्षिक कर दी जायेगी ।

क्योंकि यह एक ऐसी ऋण योजना है जिससे दो राज्य सबधित है, कार्य का आरम्भ होना, योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिए और योजना के निष्पादन के लिए अनुमानो की तैयारी तथा निविदाओ की व्यवस्था करने से सबध उनकी सहमति पर निर्भर होगा ।

अमरीका से वित्तीय सहायता

1945 **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 मे भारत को अमरीका से कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मिली और पी०एल० 480 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी सहायता मिली; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 मे भारत को कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता तथा पी० एल० 480 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग कितनी सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) निम्नलिखित तीन वर्षों से भारत को हस्ताक्षरित करारों के अनुसार, सयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से प्राप्त आर्थिक सहायता और पी० एल० 480 सहायता का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है.–

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
आर्थिक सहायता	203.1 करोड़ रुपये (27.07 करोड़ डालर)	155.1 करोड़ रुपये (20.67 करोड़ डालर)	171.2 करोड़ रुपये (22.82 करोड डालर)
पी० एल० 480 सहायता	168.2 करोड़ रुपये (22.43 करोड़ डालर)	143.0 करोड़ रुपये (19.15 करोड़ डालर)	118.7 करोड़ रुपये (15.83 करोड़ डालर)

(ख) : जब तक अमरीकी कांग्रेस और संयुक्त राज्य प्रशासन द्वारा 1971-72 के लिए पी० एल० 480 सहायता और आर्थिक सहायता के स्तरों का निश्चय नहीं कर लिया जाता तब तक इन आंकड़ों का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण

1946. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के नाम केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की इस समय कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितना ऋण दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार को दिये गये ऋणों पर लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर क्या है और इस समय राज्य सरकार के नाम कुल कितना ब्याज बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1971 की स्थिति के अनुसार 686.45 करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की 1971-72 की आयोजना के लिए, ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में, 105.20 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित की गई है। राज्य सरकार को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों की वास्तविक मात्रा इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि राज्य सरकार, समग्र उच्चतम सीमाओं के अधीन रहते हुए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए कितना परिव्यय निर्धारित करती है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार को, अल्प बचतों की संगृहीत राशि के बदले और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं आदि के वित्तपोषण के लिए भी ऋण दिए जाएंगे। राज्य सरकार ने अपने 1971-72 के बजट में कुल 83.56 करोड़ रुपये के केन्द्रीय ऋण की प्राप्ति की कल्पना की है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए ऋणों पर, आम-तौर पर, 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लिया जाता है और ठीक समय पर मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी के लिए 1¼ प्रतिशत की छूट (रिबेट) दी जाती है।

इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के नाम केन्द्रीय ऋणों के ब्याज की कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

बकाया विदेशी ऋण और ब्याज का भुगतान

1947. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के अन्त तक भारत पर विदेशी ऋण की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया हो जायेगी; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 में भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में कुल कितना ब्याज दिया जाना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) भारत द्वारा 31 मार्च, 1971 तक प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा और भारतीय रुपयों में परिशोध्य विदेशी ऋणों की कुल बकाया रकम 7,809 करोड़ रुपये थी। चूंकि 1971-72 के अन्त तक बकाया ऋणों की रकम विदेशी ऋणों की अतिरिक्त निकासियों और वापसी अदायगियों पर निर्भर करेगी इसलिये, इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि 1971-72 के अन्त तक बकाया ऋणों की वास्तविक रकम कितनी होगी।

(ख) 1971-72 के दौरान भारत द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा और भारतीय रुपयों में परिशोध्य विदेशी ऋणों पर अदा किये जाने वाले ब्याज की कुल रकम का अनुमान 200 करोड़ रुपये का है।

गवर्नमेंट प्रेस, फरीदाबाद के कर्मचारियों को नगर भत्ता

1948. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या फरीदाबाद स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, जीवन बीमा निगम और स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या गवर्नमेंट प्रेस, फरीदाबाद के कर्मचारियों को उक्त भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम के जो कर्मचारी फरीदाबाद में काम करते है उनको नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है। परन्तु स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में वहां काम करने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों को यह भत्ता दिया जाता है जो अवार्ड (Award) वेतन पाते है।

(ख) सरकारी मुद्रणालय में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को कोई नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के केवल उन्हीं कर्मचारियों को नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता दिया जाता है जो 'ए', 'बी-1' और 'बी-2' श्रेणियों के नगरों में तैनात हैं। फरीदाबाद का वर्गीकरण उसकी 1961 की जनगणना के आधार पर 'सी' श्रेणी के नगरों में है, इसलिए वहां पर तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी यह भत्ता पाने के हकदार नहीं है।

Prosecution of Film Actors and Actresses for Infringement of Income-Tax Laws.

1949. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the film actors and actresses who were prosecuted for infringement of income-tax laws during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) the actual amount due from them and the amounts realised; and

(c) the amount of income-tax written off in their case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The names of the film actors and actresses who were Prosecuted during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 for infringement of income-tax laws are given below:—

Year	*Name of film actor/actresses*
1968—69	Miss Asha Parekh Shri Dilip Kumar
1969—70	Shri Dilip Kumar
1970—71	Miss Faryal Karim

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement herewith laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No amount income-tax was written off in any of these cases.

Statement

Name of the film actors/ actresses	Amounts due as on 31.3.1971 Rs.	Amounts realised	
		Financial year	Rs.
1 2	3	4	5
1. Miss Asha Parekh	57,466	1968—69	40,118
		1969—70	3,81,798
		1970—71	1,94,707

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Shri Dilip Kumar	25,20,737	1968—69	2,10,450
			1969—70	2,75,200
			1970—71	2,36,456
3.	Miss Faryal Karim	Nil	1968—69	1,439
			1969—70	925
			1970—71	Nil

Promotions to the Cadre of Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax

1950. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scale of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax;

(b) the minimum length of service required before an Icome-tax Officer becomes eligible for promotion as Assistantnt Commissioner of Income-tax;

(c) the number of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax in the Income-tax Department and the number of vacancies in this cadre in April 1971; and

(d) the number of year of service of the Junior most Assistant Commissioner in the category of direct recruits to the Class I Income-tax service on the date he or she was promoted as an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Rs. 1300-60-1600.

(b) As a working rule. Income-tax Officers (Claass I), ordinarily with not less then 8 years services in the grade, are being considered for promotion to the grade of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax.

(c) On the 1st April, 1971, the number of Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in the Income-tax Department was 401 and the number of vacancies in that grade was 60.

(d) 12 years and 2 months.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में अनुसंधान सहायक के पद को स्थायी बनाना

1951. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में कार्य कर रहे एक भी अनुसंधान सहायक को अपने पद पर अभी तक स्थायी घोषित नहीं किया गया है जबकि इन कार्यालयों में अनुसंधान सहायकों के कई स्थायी पद कई वर्षों से खाली पडे है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में जो स्थायी पद उपलब्ध हैं उन पर योग्य अनुसंधान सहायकों को स्थायी बनाने के प्रस्तावों को पहले ही अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है तथा इन्हे संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अनुमोदनार्थ भेज दिया गया है जिसकी अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के प्रमुख अधिकारियों के दौरों पर किया गया व्यय

1952. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के प्रमुख अधिकारियों द्वारा गत छः महीनों में कितनी बार सरकारी दौरे किये गये और सरकार ने उस पर कितना व्यय किया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में और संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): 31 मई, 1971 को समाप्त होने वाली छः माही में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने दो सरकारी दौरे किये जिन पर 1403.05 रुपये खर्च हुए। इसी अवधि में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निदेशक ने चार सरकारी दौरे किए जिन पर 1,890.85 रुपये खर्च हुए।

S.udents' Participation in University Management

1953. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the progress made in the implementation of the proposal regarding the students' participation in University management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : The question of students' participation in University affairs is under consideration of a committee set up by the University Grants Commission on the Governance of Universities and Colleges. The first part of the report which will *inter-alia* deal with this subject, is likely to be submitted to the University Grants Commission by June 15, 1971. Further action will be decided upon after the recommendations of the committee and the commission have been received by the Government.

Criteria for taking Liquid Assets out of India by Indian Emigrants

1954. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a citizen of India who wants to emigrate is allowed to take his liquid assets out of India;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the criteria laid down for taking out these assets and the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Under the extent regulations, Indian nationals emigrating from India are not, as a general rule, allowed any exchange facilities for transfer of their assets out of India. Exchange facilities to a limited extent are, however, granted selectively in genuine cases of hardship where there are compelling reasons for the intending emigrant to leave the country and settle abroad and where complete denial of exchange facilities is likely to cause undue hardship to the emigrant. In addition, persons emigrating to countries which require immigrants to bring with them a certain minimum amount of funds are released such minimum amount of foreign exchange subject to the condition that the said amount would be repatriated to India within one year.

Seizure of Imported Whisky from the Executive House keeper of Ashoka Hotel

1955. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether duty free imported whisky was recovered from the Executive House Keeper of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi in the month of May, 1971;

(b) whether any proceedings were initiated against the person concerned; and

(c) if so, the result there of ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). The Executive House Keeper of Ashoka Hotel is allotted a room in the hotel for residential purpose. On the 7th April, 1971 when she was away on duty at Banglore, her room was opened to accommodate some overflow of guests. It is alleged that a large number of liquor bottles were found in her room, including five bottles which bore

the stamp "Duty free". The Excise and police authorities at Delhi have since taken charge of all these liquor bottles and, a case having been filed with the police, investigations are in progress.

बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में किसानों को ऋण न दिया जाना

1956. **श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है कि जयपुर और राजस्थान में सैंट्रल बैंक, युनाइटिड कमर्शियल बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक जैसे बैंक नियत समय पर किसानों को ऋण नहीं दे रहे है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई निर्धारित अवधि नहीं है जिसमे बैंकों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे ऋण के आवेदन पत्रों को निपटा देंगे फिर भी बैंक इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि वे ऋण के लिए आवेदन-पत्रों की जांच कर ले तथा जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों के मामलों में शीघ्रता से ऋण दे दें। सरकार को ऋणों की स्वीकृति मे विलम्ब के संबंध में यदाकदा शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रहती है। ये संबद्ध बैंक को समुचित कार्रवाई के लिए प्रेषित कर दी जाती है।

'एयर इण्डिया' को एक ज्वायन्ट स्टाक कंपनी के रूप में परिवर्तित करना

1957 **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि एयर इण्डिया को एक ज्वायन्ट स्टाक कम्पनी के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाये जिससे कि वह अपनी दिन प्रति दिन की समस्याओं पर प्रभावशाली रूप से काबू पा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार कर लिया है और इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि सदन के एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निर्मित कारपोरेशन के वर्तमान स्वरूप को बदलने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

चीनी मिल्स संघ की उत्तर प्रदेश शाखा द्वारा बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग

1958 **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री पी. गंगादेव :
श्री निहार मुस्कर :

क्या वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी मिल्स संघ की उत्तर प्रदेश शाखा ने हाल ही में मंत्री महोदय को दिये एक ज्ञापन द्वारा यह मांग की है कि चीनी के मूल्यों को बढ़ाया जाये और गन्ने के मूल्यों का भुगतान करने के लिये उन्हे बैंकों से पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता दी जानी चाहिये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बारे मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार ने हाल ही मे स्थिति की समीक्षा की है और 25 मई, 1971 से चीनी के मूल्य, वितरण और लाने ले जाने पर से नियन्त्रण हटा लेने का निर्णय किया है। परन्तु बिक्री के लिए मिलो से बाहर चीनी निकालने पर सरकार नियंत्रण रखेगी। बैंक चीनी मिलों को सामान्यत: चीनी के स्टाक, फालतू कल पुर्जों तथा उपभोग में आने वाली और प्राप्तव्यय मदों पर ऋण दे रहे हैं।

Assitance to Agricultural Univesities in India by World Bank.

1959. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank had agreed to support the Agricultural Universities in India with some aid; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Proposals for assistance from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for Agricultural Universities in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra are under consideration. The extent of assistance from IDA has not yet been decided.

Arrears of Income-Tax

1960. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the outstanding amount of Income-tax arrears in the country during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 (State-wise);

(b) the amount not likely to be recovered and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise these arrears at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : (a) The requisite information is maintained according to the charges of the Commissioner of Income-tax and not state-wise. The charge-wise information as on 31.3.1970 is given in the statement. The information as on 31.3.1971 is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) It is not possible to indicate what amounts are not likely to be recovered unless all the steps for recovery open under the law are exhausted

(c) Such steps as are available in law and depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case are being taken to recover these arrears.

(In thousands of Rs.)

Name of the Commissioner's Charge	income tax arrears as on 31-3-1970
1. Andhra	68,201
2. Assam	59,937
3. Bihar	1,02,321
4. Orissa	85,203
5. Bombay City—I	2,28,789
6. Bombay City—II	4,58,989
7. Bombay City—III	2,99,180
8. Bombay (Central)	3,27,730
9. Poona	95,073
10. Delhi—I	1,01,111
11. Delhi—II	1,3,6735
12. Delhi (Central)	1,57,182
13 Rajasthan	39,398
14. Gujarat—I	44,775
15. Gujarat—II	40,350
16. Kerala.	52,181
17. Madhya Pradesh	1,14,639
18. Madras—I	1,10,041
19. Madras - II	81,983
20. Madras (Central)	33,076
21. Mysore	52,132
22. Punjab	87,274
23. Lucknow	59,998
24. Kanpur	1,52,230
25. West Bengal—I	8,58,113
26. West Bengal—II	3,82,643
27. West Bengal—III	6,07,981
28. Calcutta (Central)	2,41,628
TOTAL	50,79,083

Development of Tourist Centres

1961. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have developed any Tourist Centres in the country during the year 1970-71;

(b) if so, the names of those centres and the approximate amount spent over each Centre; and

(c) the names of the centres proposed to be developed during the year 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Tourist facilities are proposed to be developed in 1971-72 at Gulmarg, Kovalam, Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda, Ajanta-Ellora, Delhi, Khajurhao, Patna, Jaipur, Sabarmati, Srinagar, Madras, Hampi, Patnitop, Bhopal, Kosi, Govindsagar, Nagarjunasagar, Corbett National Park, Kaziranga, Gir, Kanha-Kisli, Calcutta, Aurangabad and Udaipur.

Statement

S.No.	place	expenditure incurred
1.	Gulmarg	Rs. 9,67,000
2.	Bodhgaya	13,00,000
3.	Kosi	1,00,000
4.	Qutab	6,000
5.	Varanasi	2,91,951
6.	Govind Sagar(Bhakra)	3,89,600
7.	Hyderabad	5,000
8.	Cheruthuruthy	68,600
9.	Kanya Kumari	1,85,461
10.	Tiruchendur	1,48,250
11.	Kodaikanal	20,000
12.	Aihole	16,000
13.	Khajuraho	1,00,000
14.	Elhphanta	52,500
15.	Sabarmati	6,67,000
16.	Srinagar	15,05,000
17	Mahabalipuran	1,00,000

INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

			Rs.	
II.	1. Kovalam		1,00,000	
	2. Banglore		92,50,000	(for the hotel)
	3. Calcutta		84,000	(for the hotel at Dum Dum)
	4. Delhi	(i)	51,90,000	(Renovation of hotels)
		(ii)	2,84,000	(Revision of son-et-lumiere show)
	5. Udaipur		80,000	(Augmentation of occomodation facilities)
	6. Jammu		2,30,000	(Motel)
	7. Varanasi		30,000	(Motel-cum-Tourist Reception Centres)
	8. Establisnment and expansion of Tronsport Units at various places		38,40,000	
	9. Khajuraho		35,000	(Expansion of Travellers Lodge)
	10. Mahabalipuram		40,000	(Expansion of Travellers Lodge)
	11. Hassan		30,000	(Expansion of Travellers Lodge)
	12. Establishment and Expansion of duty free shops		1,50,000	

Assessment of Damage to Jumbo Jet.

1962. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the extent of damage caused to Jumbo Jet which was hit by a big bird on 25th April, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Inspection of the aircraft revealed damage to nine fan blades and nine fan exit guides vanes on its No. 2 engine.

Expansion of Terminal Buildirgs at Cochin and Mangalore Airports

1963. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether terminal buildings at the airports of Cochin and Mangalore are proposed to be extended; and

(b) if so, ihe approximate cost involved in each extension and the time by which these are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The estimates of expenditure are under preparation. The work is expected to be completed during the current plan period.

Proposal to build East Coast Road in Tamilnadu.

1964. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposals to build an East-Coast Road in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been sought for by the Government of Tamil Nadu for this purpose; and

(c) If so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) AND SHIPPING AND TRASPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). THE East Coast Road (Madras-Kovlam-Cuddalore-Nagapattinam-Tuticorin-Cape Comorin) is an existing road except for a missing link of 25 miles between Mahabalipuram and Markanam. In addition, the road requires further improvements in regard to bridges and surface of the road. The State Government have been pressing for Central financial assistance fo the development of this road.

The following works are already in progress on this road with Central fun

	Name of work	Source of financing
(1)	Construction of Missing link between Mahabalipuram and Markanam 25 milss.	Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State of economic importance.
(2)	Construction of a bridge at Kovlam,	Central Road Fund (Allocations) Account of the State Government.

In addition, in January, 1971 further works of a total cost of Rs. 2.61 crores ware accepted for 100% loan assistance for being undertaken on this road as ndicated below :

Name of Scheme	Length Miles or No. of Bridges		Cost (Rs. lakhs)
1. Metalling and Black-topping missing section Mahabalipuram-Markanam of the Est Coast Road.	20		14.00
2. Major bridges on Mahablipuram-Markanam Road.	3	bridges	65.00
3. Bridges on East Coast Road :			
	(Rs. lakhs)		
(a) Muttupet—Mimisal	97.50	19 bridges	182.00
(b) Mimisal—Tonda	37.63	8 ,,	
(c) Tonda—Tirupallagudi	34.28	10 ,,	
(d) Tiruppalagudi—Devipattnam	12.50	1 bridge	

Financial Assistance to Tamilnadu

1965. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any request has been made by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide financial assistance to emplement the recommendations of the state Pay Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Decisions on matters relating to the emoluments of State employees are entirely for the State Government to take and have to be based on their own appreciation of their resources position. The categorical position of the Central Government in this regard has been stated in the House a number of times.

Clearing of Baggage by Preventive Officers at Santacruz Airport

1966. DR. KARNI SINGH :
MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken by Preventive Officers in clearing baggage at the Santacruz Airport ;

(b) the number of officers working in each shift, the actual number of officers available for clearing luggage after taking into account those on static duties and on leave and the average number of passengers handled by them daily;

(c) whether the Preventive Officers are not allowed any weekly off or holiday and are also called upon to work overtime; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment clearing staff to reduce the delays in baggage clearance and also to improve the conditions of their service and duty hours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) For expeditious clearance of baggage, passengers have been categorised as (i) Tourists (ii) Non-tourists having no dutiable goods and (iii) Non-tourists having dutiable goods, unaccompanied baggage etc.

Tourists normally take 3 to 10 minutes for their clearance through Customs depending on whether they have any currency to declare or are carrying any articles which are to be entered in the Tourist baggage Re-export forms issued to them.

Non-Tourists who do not have dutiable goods in their baggage and who are not selected at random for detailed examination take, on an average, 5 to 7 minutes depending on whether they have any radio set or

currencey (for which forms are required to be issued) to declare. Non-tourists having dutiable goods and or requiring Landing Certificate to clear unaccompanied baggage, normally take 15 to 20 minutes for their clearance, Those passengers whose baggage is taken up for detailed examination on the basis of selection at random take longer time to clear through Customs. Persons claiming Transfer of Residence concessions normally take 20 to 30 minutes. Passengers who bring in their baggage dutiable articles which also require an import licence, have to face quasijudicial proceedings. The articles not covered by a valid licence are generally confiscated with option for releasing the goods on payment of fine and duty. In such cases it takes 45 minutes to an hour or even longer depending on the nature of articles involved. These cases together with case which are taken up at random for detailed examination constitute about 60 to 65 per cent of the incoming traffic. 5 to 10 per cent are cleared without detailed examination. Tourists constitute the balance of about 30% of the traffic.

(b) 25 officers work in each shift; 7 of them are available for clearance of import baggage and 3 for the clearance of export baggage. This excludes 2 or 3 officers in each batch on leave. Night shifts are augmented by diverting 4 officers from the day shift.

On an average, 600 passengers are cleared each way, i.e. incoming and out-going. the traffic is at its maximum between 11 P.M. and 9 A. M. and accounts for approximately 80% of the total traffic during a period of 24 hours. The traffic by day between 9 A.M. and 11 P. M. is rather lean, but then the staff strength is depleted and there is considerable amount of other work connected with the clearance of detained packages involving payment of duty and other formalities.

(c) Officers are not given any weekly off or holiday at present. The question of allowing them weekly off for such of those persons who have opted for the same is under consideration. In the meantime the officers are called upon to work on overtime.

(d) The question of augmentation of staff is under active consideration in consultation with the staff Inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). However sanction has been issued recently for an additional complement of 33 posts of Air Customs Officers as an interim measure.

Aerodrome at Abu

1967. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEAKWAD :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the aerodrome at abu is ready to begin functioning; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to connect abu by Air service from tourist centres like Agra and Delhi so as to attract tourist traffic ?

THE MINISTR OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The airstrip at Abu belongs to the Government of Rajasthan. According to the information available in the Civil Aviation Department, it is 3543 feet long suitable only for fair-weather operations with light aircraft.

(b) Indian airlines have no such proposal under consideration.

Study made by Indian Institute of Management of State Bank RE: Organisational structure of India

1968. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the studyand Survey by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad on the Organisational Structure and Control of the State Bank of India been has completed ;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof ; and

(c) the action taken on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are :—

(i) That in regard to branches, the work should be organised on the basis of Customer-groups served;

(ii) The banking work presently handled at Local Head Office be separated from the Admisnistrative Wing;

(iii) In the organisational set-up of Local Head Offices, there should be (a) unified command of branch operations (b) machinery to undertake planning and promotional work in all spheres of the Bank's activity (c) adequate specialist support for each market segment as well as personnel and public relations

(iv) Central officet activities should be divided on the basis of (a) planning and research (b) operating control of circle performance (c) staff and specialist functions in the sphere of personnel, premises etc. (d) machinery for the appraisal and sanction of large advances.

(v) A system of performance budgeting for deposits, advances, income and expenses for the critical areas of Bank's operations be introduced. The budget will be in the form of an annual plan for each branch.

(c) The recommendations are being tested by practical application in two circles as an experiment. A review will be made after a period where after the question of implementation of the recommendations in the entire bank will be considered.

posal to Set up a Corporation foer emoving Bottlenecks in Shipping Industry

1969. SHRI B.NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Corporation with a view to removing the major bottlenecks being faced by the shipping industry in general and shippers in particular; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to solve these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) The problems of the shipping industry and those of the shippers are different. The industry's problems are (a) availability of ships, (b) the necessary foreign exchange and/or credit facilities for financing them, and (c) to balance costs with revenue. Government are already assisting the industry in regard to (a) by bilateral trade arrangements or otherwise and (b) through negotiating Suppliers' Credit or Aid facilities or releasing free foreign exchange limited to 20%, and approving their foreign exchange borrowings from commercial banks on acceptable terms. The third problem particularly so far as it pertains to liner services has its repercussions on shippers. The shippers problems are (i) ensuring stability of freight rates and (ii) adequacy and regularity of services. Government have been emphasising the need to ensure a modicum of stability over a reasonable period in freight rates so that the interests of trade may not get disrupted; and the need to contain costs by the shipowners taking suitable steps. The Government have also impressed upon the Liner Conference the need to ensure adequacy and regularity in shipping services. The Freight Investigation Bureau liaises between the Liner Conferences and the shippers and assist in solving problems, both of a general and of a particular character that arise from time to time between the two.

Road Accidents in the Union Territories and on National Highways

1970. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether road accidents are on an increase in the Union Territories and on National Highways;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any step is proposed to be taken to check such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Shortage of Light Houses

1971. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still shortage of light-houses for Indian shipping; and

(b) if so, how does Government plan to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). There is no shortage of light-houses along the coast of India. However, proposals have been drawn up and are under execution to provide further facilities for better navigation around the coast, including entry into ports.

Difficulties Experienced by the People on account of restrictions imposed on credit facilities in Nationlised Banks

1972. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent and in what manner the credit facilities in the Nationalised Banks which existed before 1966, have been modified and restricted;

(b) the reasons for such modifications and restrictions; and

(c) what difficulties have appeared before the businessmen industrialists and other people on account of these modifications and restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). It is presumed the Hon.'ble Member is desirous of information regarding modification in credit policy since nationalisation. One of the objectives of nationalisation was to diversify credit especially to hitherto neglected sectors like agriculture, small scale industry, small business, transport, retail trade etc. In pursuance of this objective, nationalised banks have stepped up their due lending to the sectors which have not been receiving their due share of bank credit and are taking greater of cognisance of viability and social utility of projects rather than of credit-worthiness of borrowers in the traditional sense. Simultaneously care is taken to ensure that the flow of bank credit is so-regulated as to ensure that hoarding for speculative purposes is continually checked and genuine requirements for productive purposes are met. All large loans are subject to close scrutiny both by the boards of the nationalised banks and the Reserve bank. As the credit given now is oriented towards needs of production, no difficulties have been noticed in the way of those who require credit for productive purposes.

हरिजनों के लिये पक्के मकान बनाने की योजना

1973. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित**: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने हरिजनों के लिये पक्के मकान बनाने की एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रायोजन में, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को इस प्रयोजना के लिये कोई सहकारी समिति बनाई गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के. एस. रायसवामी): (क) से (ग). जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Ways and means to cut down Administrative cost in Indian Airlines.

1974. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered ways and means to cut down administrative cost of operation of the Indian Airlines; and

(b) how does the administrative cost per aircraft of Indian compare with those in other developing countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The administrative cost is under constant review by the management of Indian Airlines. A committee has also recently been appointed which *inter alia*, will examine the administrative structure of the airlines.

(b) The cost per available tonne kilometre in Indian Airlines compares favourably with that in airlines in several developing countries.

Parliamentary Committee for watching the Activities of the Nationalised Banks and Insurance Companies

1975. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent Parliamentry Committee to keep a watch on the activities of the Nationalised Banks and insurance Companies; and

(b) if so, when such a Committee is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

इंदौर जिले में फर्मों और व्यक्तियों द्वारा आय-कर का भुगतान

1976. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा। क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में कितने व्यक्तियों और कंपनियों पर आयकर लगाया गया;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन्दौर जिले में आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई। दिसम्बर, 1970 तक आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों और कंपनियों की कितनी संख्या है, जिन पर अभी तक पांच हजार रुपये से भी अधिक आयकर की राशि बकाया है; और

(घ) बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है। जैसे ही यह उपलब्ध होगी, सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Setting up of Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Finance

1977. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute an Advisory Committee in place of the National Credit Council to advise the Government on financial policies :

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the committee; and

(c) whether this committee will keep in view the steady increase in the demand for credit facilities by the neglected sectors of the economy like small farmers, small scale industries and new entrepreneurs ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The question of setting up an alternate forum in place of the erstwhile National Credit Council is under active consideration of the Government.

Circulation of Indian Currency

1978. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian currency in circulation has been increased this year; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The total value of currency in circulation with the public amounted to Rs. 4566 crores as on May 21, 1971 and showed an increase of Rs. 353 crores over the year.

Aid to the Uttar Pradesh Government from Banks

1979. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government is getting less aid from the Banks;

(b) if so, whether as a result of the nationalisation of Bahks less credit has been advanced in the field of agriculture and small-scale industries in Uttar Pradesh in comparison to what has been allotted to other States in similar sectors; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). As banks do not give aid to State Governments, it is preaumed that the Hon'ble Member refers to bank advances to small-scale industries and agriculture. Data in regard to advances granted by scheduled commercial banks to small-scale industries and agriculture in Uttar Pradesh and other States and outstanding as on the last Friday of June, 1969 and December, 1970 are given in the statement. Laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library. See No. LT—390/71*] The aggregate advance af all scheduled commercial Banks to all sectors in the country rose from Rs. 3599 crores at the end of June 1969 to Rs. 4451 crores at the end of December 1970. Against this increase of about 24% the outstanding credit given to agriculture and small-scale industries in U.P. as shown in the enclosed statements, increased during the aforesaid period by over 104%; One particular deficiency in U.P. before the nationalisation of the 14 banks, was the relatively small number of branches of commercial banks in the State. The number of commercial banks branches in U. P. has increased from 747 at the end of June, 1969 to 1971 at the end of March, 1971; there will be an addition of about 200 more branches by the end of 1971. This will help considerably in increasing bank credit to agriculture and small-scale industry in the State.

City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees at Bhubaneswar, Orissa

1980. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Bhubaneshwar, the capital of Orissa has been declared a city by the recent census; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending city allowances to all the Central Government employees working at Bhubaneswar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes Sir; on a provisional basis.

(b) Compensatory (city) allowance is admissible to Central Government employees stationed in 'A', 'B—1' and 'B—2' class cities only. Classified on the basis of 1961 census figures. Bhubaneswar is, at present an unclassified city because its population according to the 1961 census was less than 50,000. Any further classification/re-classification of cities and towns including Bhubaneswar will have to await the results of the 1971 Census. The final population figures are still awaited.

रायगढ़ किले की झील में खुदाई कार्य

1981. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने रायगढ़ जिले की झील में मई, 1971 में खुदाई कार्य आरम्भ किया था;

(ख) क्या खुदाई कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया है, और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां क्या-क्या वस्तुएं प्राप्त हुई और उनका ऐतिहासिक महत्व क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नई दिल्ली स्थित अशोक होटल की आय और व्यय

1982. **डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में नई दिल्ली स्थित अशोक होटल के कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों को वेतन तथा भत्ते देने और अन्य विविध कार्यों पर व्यय करने के अलावा सरकार ने इसके रखरखाव पर कितना व्यय किया है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में अशोक होटल से कितनी आय हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा. कर्ण सिंह) : (क) अशोक होटल द्वारा 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान अपने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर, एवं अन्य विविध मदों पर किया गया व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

	1968-69	1969-70
	(लाख रुपयों में)	
वेतन और भत्ते	38.46	59.26
अन्य व्यय	101.16	113.92

1970-71 के लेखे अभी अंतिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हैं।

(ख) 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान होटल का राजस्व क्रमश: 151 20 लाख और 180.08 लाख रुपये था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 1968-69 में 11 58 लाख रुपये तथा 1969-70 में 6 90 लाख रुपये की बचत हुई।

Arrangement in the Tourist Lounge of Calcutta International Air-Terminal Building

1983. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tourist lounge of the Calcutla International Air Terminal building lack facilities such as, money exchangers, arrangements to buy Indian stamps or to post letters causing inconvenience to the transit passengers; and

(b) whether repeated demands from the employees of Civil Aviation and Customs Departments for a cheap canteen have not been heeded to by authorities, causing difficulties to the employees concerned.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Money changing and Postal facilities are available on the ground floor of the international terminal building at Calcutta airport. A proposal to provide money changing facilities in the transit lounge is under consideration of the State Bank of India. There is no demand for postal facilities in the transit lounge.

(b) A departmental canteen exists at Calcutta airport to meet the needs of the employees. As it is located near the domestic terminal building, a proposal for providing another canteen at the new international terminal building is under consideration.

Assistance to Colleges in Madhya Predesh for Playground and Sports Material

1984. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of colleges affiliated to the various Universities of Madhya Pradesh to which the University Grants Commission propose to give assistance for expansion of playgrounds and for buying sports material;

(b) the names of colleges whish have sought such assistance;

(c) the policy or the rules framed by the Commission in this regard; and

(d) the decision taken by the Commission on the question of giving assistance to these colleges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). As a part of the National Sports Organisation programme for universities and colleges, financial assistance is envisaged for development of physical facilities in the universities and colleges. A provision of Rs. 106.50 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for this programme. The scope of financial assistance is as under : -

Type of facility	Maximum cost of the project (in lakh Rs.)	Government's Share
Gymnasium for a University	2.50	75%
Gymnasium for a college of 1500 students or more	1.50	75%
Gymnasium for a small college	0.75	75%
Sports pavilion/track	2.50	50%
Swimming Pool (50M x 21M	5.00	50%
Swimming Pool (25M x 12M)	2.50	50%
Play field for a University	0.15	75%
Playfield for a College	0.10	75%

2. The University Grants Commission has been entrusted with the task of scrutinising the request for assistance for the establishment of the physical facilities and sanctioning the grants on behalf of the Government of India. It has been decided to give top priority to the establishment of multi-purpose playfields. A manual giving detailed instruction regarding the laying out of multi-purpose playfields has been compiled by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala and is underprint. As soon as this publication is received the Universities and colleges will be requested to submit their request for the repairs and renovation to existing playfields or for establishing multi-purpose playfields where no playfields exist but grounds are available. It has also been decided that financial assistance may be given for establishing gymnasia at Universities and colleges; Such gymnasia will not include provision for indoor stadia for games like Badminton, Volleyball, Basketball etc.

The names of the colleges in Madhya Pradesh which have sought financial assistances from the University Grants Commission are given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT—391/71*] The Commission will give financial assistance to as many universities and colleges as possible subject to the limitation of financial resources. The Colleges have also been informed accordingly.

मध्य प्रदेश में सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों को अनुदान

1985. डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के नाम क्या है जिन्होंने सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने के कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अनुदानों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये है, और

(ख) उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) जहा तक संस्कृति विभाग से संबंधित योजनाओं की बात है, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान हमें मध्य प्रदेश की किसी भी सांस्कृतिक सस्था से अनुदान के लिए कोई भी आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, संगीत नाटक अकादमी में चालू वर्ष के दौरान निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए है :-

(1) रगा श्री लिटल बैले ट्रुप, ग्वालियर।
(2) कला मन्दिर, ग्वालियर।
(3) भारतीय संगीत महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर।
(4) शंकर गांधर्व महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर।
(5) श्रीकृष्ण संगीत महाविद्यालय, इन्दौर।
(6) ललित कला केन्द्र, ग्वालियर।
(7) आदर्श भारतीय कला मन्दिर, ग्वालियर।
(8) आदर्श कला निकेतन, जबलपुर।
(9) आर्टिस्ट कम्बाईन, ग्वालियर।

(ख) संगीत नाटक अकादमी से प्राप्त अनुदान विषयक आवेदन पत्रों पर अनुदान समिति तथा अकादमी के कार्यकारी मंडल द्वारा जुलाई, 1971 में विचार किया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

1986. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में हार्दा-हांडिया के निकट नर्मदा नदी पर एक पुल का निर्माण करने के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो पुल के निर्माण करने के पक्ष में अभ्यावेदन में क्या मुख्य कारण प्रस्तुत किये गये है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसकी व्यवहार्यता के बारे में अध्ययन करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नही उठते।

मध्य प्रदेश में हवाई अड्डा अथवा हैलिपैड का निर्माण

1987. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहा पर्यटकों तथा अन्य लोगों के लिए हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण किया गया है; और

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां चालू योजना की अवधि में हेलीकाप्टरों के उतरने के लिए हवाई अड्डों अथवा हैलिपैड का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा. कर्ण सिंह) (क) मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल, बिलासपुर, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, खंडवा, खजुराहो, पन्ना, रायपुर तथा सतना में हवाई अड्डे है जो नागर विमानन विभाग द्वारा नियंत्रित किये जाते है। इनके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार अथवा प्राइवेट पार्टियों के नियत्रण के अंतर्गत राज्य में 17 हवाई अड्डे/हवाई पट्टियां है।

(ख) चालू योजनावधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किसी हवाई अडडे अथवा हैलिपैड के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर कालाघाट पुल का निर्माण .

1988. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर कालाघाट पुल का निर्माण कार्य में निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रगति नहीं हो रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्माण लागत में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है: और

(ग) उस पुल के निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) . मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर कालघाट पुल का निर्माण-कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है इस कार्य के लिये निविदाएं प्राप्त हो गई हैं और वे विचाराधीन है। अधोभूमि से संबद्ध खोज के बारे में कुछ अन्वेषणों का भी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। अन्वेषणों को शीघ्रता से करने और निविदाओं से सबद्ध निर्णय को अंतिम रूप देने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं अत: लागत में वृद्धि का प्रश्न इस समय नहीं उठता।

भारत से मूर्तियों और चित्रों का चोरी छिपे देश से बाहर ले जाया जाना

1989. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐतिहासिक महत्व की मूर्तियों और चित्रों को चुराके विदेशों में तस्कर करने के दृष्टिकोण से ले जाये जाने की घटनाओं की संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है :

(ग) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अंतर्गत कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने पास ऐतिहासिक महत्व की मूर्तियों और चित्रों को न रख सके; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव): (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) . स्मारकों/संग्रहालयों से चोरियों को रोकने तथा पुरावशेषों के अवैध निर्यात को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा किये जाने का विचार है :—

(1) केन्द्रीय सरक्षित स्मारकों में और उसके आस पास तितर-बितर पड़ी मूर्तिया, जिनकी उस स्थान पर जहा कि वे पड़ी है पर्याप्त सुरक्षा नहीं की जा सकती, उन्हें एकत्रित करके मूर्तियों के शेडों में एकत्रित किया जा रहा है जहा उनकी अच्छी प्रकार से देखभाल की जा सकती है।

(2) केन्द्र सुरक्षित स्मारकों के पहरा-निगरानी के स्टाफ को उपलब्ध निधियों के अंतर्गत यथासम्यक सीमा तक सुदृढ़ किया गया है।

(3) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधीन चुने हुए संग्रहालयों और स्मारकों पर पुलिस गार्ड की व्यवस्था करायें।

(4) सर्वेक्षण के पहरा-निगरानी स्टाफ को अधिक सतर्क रहने के लिए चेतावनी दी गई है। चोरी के मामलों को तत्काल पुलिस को सूचित किया जाता है।

(5) ज्यों ही चोरी के मामले नजर आते है, इनकी सूचना विशेषज्ञ सलाहकार समिति और प्रमुख बन्दरगाहों के सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को भी भेजी जाती है ताकि चोरी हुए पुरावशेषों को चोरी से देश के बाहर भेजे जाने पर नजर रखी जा सके।

(6) केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों की मूर्तियों का पूरा प्रलेख रखने के लिए सर्वेक्षण द्वारा एक क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है। प्रलेख द्वारा चोरी गई मूर्तियों की शिनाख्त में सुविधा होगी और चोरी से देश के बाहर भेजी जा रही कलाकृतियों की रोकथाम हो सकेगी। इस प्रयोजन के हेतु आवश्यक स्टाफ अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(7) पुरावशेषों के संबंध में सरकार एक व्यापक विधेयक पेश करना चाहती है जो वर्तमान पुरावशेष (निर्यात नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1947 का स्थान ले लेगा। प्रस्तावित विधेयक में पुरावशेषों के अवैध निर्यात को रोकने की व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त पुरावशेषों के व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस देने और पुरावशेषों को रखने वाले व्यक्तिगत मालिकों के पास जो पुरावशेष हैं उनकी रजिस्ट्री करने तथा संबंधित कानून का उल्लंघन करने के लिए और कड़ा दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था होगी।

(8) अवैध तरीकों से पुरावशेषों के बाहर भेजे जाने को रोकने के लिए विदेशों से द्विपक्षीय करारनामे किये जाने का विचार है।

(9) यह प्रस्ताव है कि सीमा-शुल्क स्टाफ को पुरावशेषों के शिनाख्त के लिए सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाए ताकि वे चोरी से भारत के बाहर भेजे जाते समय पुरावशेषों का पता लगा सकें। सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को चोरी से विदेशों में पुरावशेषों को भेजने की रोकथाम के कार्य में सहायता देने के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधीन उप-अधीक्षक पुरातत्ववेत्ताओं के 6 पद अनुमोदित किए गए हैं जिन्हें महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों और बन्दरगाहों पर तैनात किया जाएगा।

(10) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने इस श्रेणी के मामलों से संबंधित अपराधों, अपराधियों तथा माल के केन्द्रीय रिकार्डों को रखना शुरू कर दिया है। यह कार्य जनवरी, 1969 से शुरू किया गया था।

(11) कलाकृतियों के सभी संग्रहकर्ता तथा विदेशी व्यापारियों की एक सूची संकलित करने में पैरिस स्थित आई. सी. पी. ओ. इन्टरपोल के महासचिव की सहायता ली गई है। पूर्ण होने पर यह सूची सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को भेज दी जाएगी ताकि कोई भी पैकिट जो सूची में अंकित व्यक्तियों के पतों पर देश के बाहर चोरी से भेजे जाएं उनकी रोकथाम की जा सके।

Amount Received by Delhi State Nari Niketan

1990. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some money was given to the Delhi State Nari Niketan by the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board, Delhi;

(b) if so, the number and date of the letter sanctioning the grant;

(c) whether the accounts of the same were received by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) and (b). The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,425 for the condensed course of Education for Adult Women for 1965—67; and another grant of Rs. 8,000 for a similar course for 1968—70, in its two letters No. F.4—2 (DLH)/65-CC dated the 5-11-1965 and No. F.3—1/DLH/68-CC dated the 22-3-1968, respectively.

(c) and (d). The accounts of these grants are to be sent to the Central Social Welfare Board, and not to Government.

इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋण

1991. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेन्ट बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने किन-किन उद्योगों को

ऋण दिये है और उन्हे किस-किस तारीख को तथा कितनी-कितनी राशि दी है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त बैंक ने अब तक कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये है और उसकी ऋण देने की क्षमता कितनी है,

(ग) क्या नये उद्यमकर्ता उपर्युक्त बैंक द्वारा दी गयी सुविधाओं का लाभ नहीं उठा रहे है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) मांगी गयी सूचना जितनी उपलब्ध है, विवरण में दी गयी है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 392/71]

(ख) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने अपनी स्थापना के समय से अर्थात् जुलाई 1964 से 31 मार्च, 1971 के अन्त तक क्रमश 147 80 करोड रुपये तथा 101 40 करोड रुपये के ऋण (जिनमें निर्यात के लिये ऋण भी शामिल हैं) स्वीकृत तथा वितरित किये।

अपनी चुकता पूजी तथा प्रारक्षित निधियों के अलावा भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक को, केन्द्रीय सरकार से तथा रिजर्व बैंक की राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घावधिक सचालन) निधि से ऋण लेकर, बाण्ड जारी करके, 12 महीने या उससे अधिक की अवधि के लिये जनता द्वारा जमा करायी गयी रकमों से, तथा सरकार के पूर्वानुमोदन से विदेशी वित्तीय सस्थाओं से विदेशी मुद्रा में ऋण लेकर, रुपया इकट्ठा करने का अधिकार है। इस प्रकार भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के पास, उससे की जाने वाली मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त साधन है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की उपलब्धियों में असमानता

1992. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में भारी असमानता है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार का कोई उपाय करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियो के वेतनमान, विभिन्न पदो के कार्यों तथा जिम्मेदारियों, भरती के लिये निर्धारित योग्यताओं आदि का ध्यान में रखकर द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशो के आधार पर बनाये गये है। अल्प वेतन पानेवाले कर्मचारियो को विभिन्न भत्ते तथा वेतनेतर लाभ देकर उच्चतम ग्रेड के कर्मचारियो की पर लगने के बाद की परिलब्धियों और न्यूनतम वेतन पानेवाले कर्मचारियों के अधिकतम पारश्रमिक के बीच अंतर को भी क्रमिक रूप से कम किया जा रहा है। फलस्वरूप, न्यूनतम और उच्चतम (कर घटाने के बाद) परिलब्धियों के बीच असमानता का अनुपात 1947 में 1:38 से घटकर वर्तमान में लगभग 1:14 हो गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों की वर्तमान रचना की समीक्षा का सारा प्रश्न पहले से ही तृतीय वेतन आयोग के सामने है और सरकार को उनकी सुसमीक्षित सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा है।

छात्रावासों के निर्माण के लिए अनुदान

1993. **श्री फूल चन्द डाया**: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा छात्रावासों के निर्माण के लिये किन-किन कालिजों को सहायता दी गई है और प्रत्येक कालिजों को कितनी सहायता दी गई;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के पाली नगर में बंगड़ कालिज द्वारा छात्रावास के निर्माण के लिए अनुदान के रूप में सहायता मांगी गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त कालिज के लिए अब तक कोई अनुदान मंजूर किया गया हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये नंबर LT-393/71)।

(ख) से (घ). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को बंगड कालिज से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नही हुआ है। हा, पाली शहर (राजस्थान) के बागुर कालिज से 2,55,200 रु. (जिसके हेतु 1,27,600 रु विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का हिस्सा होगा) की अनुमानित लागत पर छात्रावास के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। कालिज से इस संबध में कुछ अतिरिक्त जानकारी मांगी गई है।

Allotment of Land to S.C. and S.T. Families in Rajasthan Canal Areas

1994. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the landless families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being allotted land in Rajsthan canal area;

(b) if so, whether those families are also being exploited;

(c) whether, the said land has been allotted only to the relatives of Government Officers and staff, rich shop-keepers and others; and

(d) if so, what stepss Government propose to check this irregularity and corruption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of Rajsthan and will be laid on the table of Sabha as soon as available.

अफीम के कारखाने गाजीपुर में काम करने वाले प्रयोगशाला सेवकों के वेतनमान

1995. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गाजीपुर स्थित अफीम कारखाने में काम करनेवाले प्रयोगशाला सेवकों को तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी समझती है।

(ख) क्या उन्हे केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) गाजीपुर के अफीम-कारखाने में प्रयोगशाला-परिचारक दो वर्गों के है। मैट्रिक पास परिचारकों को श्रेणी III तथा मैट्रिक से कम पढ़े परिचारकों को श्रेणी IV का कर्मचारी समझा जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग). यद्यपि प्रयोगशाला-परिचारक दो श्रेणियों के होते हैं तथापि उनके वेतन-मान समान है अर्थात 85-2-95-3-110 द. रो. 3-128 रुपये उन्हें, वही सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाती है, जो समान वर्गों के दूसरे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रदान की जाती है।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमाशुल्क तथा नारकोटिक्स विभागों में ग्रेड इन्सपेक्टरों की नियुक्ति

1996. **श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क तथा 'नारकोटिक्स' विभागों में ग्रेड इन्सपेक्टरों की नियुक्ति चयन करके की जानी चाहिये,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन विभागों में कितने प्रतिशत ग्रेड इन्सपेक्टर हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.आर. गणेश) (क) द्वितीय वेतन आयोग ने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में सेलेक्शन ग्रेड निरीक्षकों तथा सीमाशुल्क विभाग में सेलेक्शन ग्रेड निवारक अधिकारी (ग्रेड 1) के पदों के निर्माण की सिफारिश की थी। नारकोटिक्स विभाग के बारे में ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गयी थी।

(ख) जी हां, सरकार ने सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली थी।

(ग) सेलेक्शन ग्रेड निरीक्षकों तथा निवारक अधिकारी, ग्रेड 1, का केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमाशुल्क विभाग में प्रतिशत-अनुपात 25 प्रतिशत है।

Shortage of Income-Tax Return Forms

1997. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of Income-tax Return Forms in the country especially in Delhi, Punjab and Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir, There is no shortage of income-tax return forms in any charge of the Commissioners of Income-tax including Delhi and Punjab.

(b) The question does not arise

Translation of Text-Books.

1998 SHRI M RAMGOPAL REDDY ; Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether due to lack of co-operation from the foreign publishers, the programme for translation of text-books is not making satisfactory progress, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to step up the progress ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The progress of the translation into Indian Languages of some selected University level texts of foreign origin has been held up due to the time taken up in negotiating for rights.

(b) The cases have been taken up with the concerned parties

Financial Assistance to S.C. and S.T. for Small Scale Industries.

1999. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central and the State Governments give financial assistance to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the form of grants and loans for starting small scale industries and for business purposes, and

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance given during the last two years, industry-wise business-wise and State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Branches of State and Commercial Banks in Kerala

2000. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of State Bank and other Commercial Banks in Kerala before the nationalisation of banks and the number of new branches opened by the nationalised banks after their nationalisation;

(b) the amount of loans given by the branches to different persons and institutions for various purposes since nationalisation and also the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the names of places in Kerala where more branches are proposed to be opened according to the present programme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The number of offices of State bank and other commercial banks in Kerala as at the end of June, 1969 and end of March, 1971 is indicated below :

Bank Group	No. of offices as on 30.6.69	No. of offices as on 31.3.71	No. of new offices opened between 30.6.69 and 31.3.71
1. S. B. I. Group	151	208	57
2. 14 –Nationalised Banks	179	265	86
3. Other Commercial Banks	271	345	74
Total	601	818	217

(b) and (c). Information is not readily available. This will be collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Income-Tax Department, Delhi

2001. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the cadres of Supervisors, Head Clerks, Inspectors, Upper Division Clerks, and Lower Division Clerks in the Income Tax Department, Delhi.

(b) the total number of promotions made in each cadre during the last three years, year-wise and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them in each cadre,

(c) the total number of post remained unfilled due to non-availability of candidates of these categories in each cadre during the last three years (year-wise) and carried over to next year;

(d) the steps taken to fill the posts reserved for them and whether some posts in the above cadre have also been reserved; and

(e) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (e). The information is given in statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 394/71.*]

(d) Unfilled vacancies are carried forward to 3 subsequent recruitment years. Yes Sir, some posts have also been dereserved.

(e) In the Revenue earning Dapartments, it would not be in the interest of work to keep posts unfilled for indefinite periods.

Increase in flying Training Fees by Delhi flying Club

2002. SHRI PAINULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Flying Club has increase its training fees;

(b) if so, to what extent the revised fees have adversely affectad the economy of the Club.

(c) how many boys, who have already completed almost half of their training, had to abandon their further course due to abrupt increase in the fee; and

(d) whether sufferers would be compensated ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There has been no change in the hourly rate for subsidised flying. However, in the context of the prevailing unemployment amongst holders of Commercial Pilot's Licenses, subsidised flying available to individual trainees has been limited upto Private Pilotis Licence standard (i.e. upto sixty hours) with affect from 1st April, 1971.

(b) does not arise.

(c) It has ben desided that trainers who had obtained their Private Pilot's Licence and had done 150 hours of flying on 31st March, 1970 will be permitted to avail of subsidised flying upto the maximum limit of 250 hours subject to the usual conditions. Trainees who had obtained their P.P.L. on or before 31st March, 1971 but had not complete 150 hours on that date can do further flying at the non-subsidised rate of Rs.75/- per hour.

(d) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported refusal of some States to accommodate Banola Desh Evacuees

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : But where is the Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has written to me that he is answering the question in the Rajya Sabha and as soon as it is over he will be back here. He must be on his way now. So, in the mean while, we can take up the formal business now. Let us take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is a very novel procedure. This is never done. We strongly protest against it. He should be pulled up.

MR. SPEAKER : He is busy in the Rajya Sabha. As soon as it is over he will come here. Why should I pull him up? (*Interruptions*) May be the same question is being raised in the other House. If he is not present there, they will also take him to task. So, let us not make too much of such things. He should not lose patience like that. I find that the Minister has already come. Let us now take the Calling Attention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitaion to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported refusal by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and some other States to accommodate any evacuees from Bangla Desh.'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LOBOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Government's attention has been drawn to news report which appeared in some Newspapers about the reported refusal of the Govern-

ments of Andhra Preadesh and Tamil Nadu and some other States to accommodate any evacuees from East Bengal. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Government of India want to accommodate these evacuees from East Bengal as near the border as possible so that they are in a position to return to their homes as soon as normal conditions are created in East Bengal. Till then the Government of India is extending necessary relief assistance to these orrefugees from East Bengal purely on humanitarian considerations.

Of late, however, due to a heavy onrush of refugees from East Bengal there has been serious congestion in the border States of West Bengal and Tripura and the State Governments concerned have been complaining of their inability to cope with the problem. To relieve the pressure of refugees in these two States, therefore, it has been decided to disperse some refugees from there to large-sized camps either in the interior of West Bengal and Tripura or in other States. These camps will be run and administered by the Central Government. It has been decided to locate these Central Camps on the Central Government's land as far as possible i.e. on abandoned air-fields etc. Such camps are being set up in neighbouring States like Bihar, Orissa, Urrar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is not proposed to send these refugees from West Bengal to outlying places in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, if it can be avoided. So far the Government of India have not approached other State Governments to set up any Central Camps, as these camps, as already stated, are being set up on Central Government lands and will be administered and run by the Centre. The question, therefore, of the reported refusal by the Governments of Andhara Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to accommodate any evacuees from East Bengal, does not obviously arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am happy to learn from the statement that there is no State Government which has refused to take evacuees. We have to base ourselves on newspaper reports and on that basis we had tabled this calling-attention notice. I take the Minister's reply to be a contradiction of these neswpaper reports which have specifically quoted ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as saying something different. I hope, he has contradicted that and said that there is no basis of truth for this.

Now I would like to know one or two things, with your permission, about the dispersal policy. In the first place, there is a contradiction in the statement in so far as it has said that because there has been congestion in the border States of West Bengal and Tripura, the State Governments concerned have been complaining of their inability to cope with the problem; and that to relieve the pressure of refugees in these two States, that is, West Bengal and Tripura, it has been decided to disperse some refugees from there to large-sized camps either in the interior of West Bengal and Tripura or in other States. One part of the statement seems to me to be contradicted by another because by removing them to the interior of the same two States I do not know how congestion or pressure is going to be relieved on them. This may be clarified or at least they should change their line of argument that congestion is in the border areas and so they will be removed to the interior. Congestion on the States cannot be relieved by removing them from the border to the interior of the same State. Besides, I found the statement by the Chief Secretary of the Governnment of West Bengal also saying that 12, what he has described as giant, camps are going to be set up in West Bengal itself.

About this dispersal to other States I would like to know a few facts. How many refugees are proposed, at least in the first instalment, to be sent to the other States? The neswpaper reports say that Government has decided to send 300,000 people. Of course, it is a very small number in comparison with the total of 50 or 55 lakhs of refugees who have come. Is this a correct figure or not?

Secondly, what arrangements are being made for their transport? Newspaper reports, again, say that the railway authorities have been asked to provide seven trains a day from Calcutta and it is estimated that each train will carry about 1,000 people. That means, if seven trains actually do operate, they can carry at the most 7,000 people a day. If 300,000 people are to be moved, at the rate of 7,000 people a day, I calculate, it will take almost a month and a half; 43 days will be taken to remove only these 300,000 people. There-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

fore, I would like to know from the Government whether they have got any plan to incerase the transport facilities, depending not only on trains but also, if necessary, on road transport and, as the newspaper says that some very big size planes have been provided for them form some foreign country which are capable of carrying over 100 or 200 people in each plane, whether these forms of transport are also going to be employed or not; otherwise, the dispersal will be extremely slow and will, I am afraid, lead to further complications.

I would also like to know whether these trains are going to be run non-stop or they are going to go on halting all along at various stations. Government will see to it that they are run non-stop not from Calcutta only but from the border stations. For example, from Bongaon and other places trains can start and go absolutely non-stop right through to wherever the camp sites are going to be. Have they any such proposal ? They can give them food in the train and for water also they can made provision.

Now, these camps are to be Central camps, as he says, administered directly by the Centre and, therefore, he has stated that the Government of India has not approached other State Government and so the question of their refusal does not arise. This is all right as far as State Government's formal permission is not required in such cases. But after all that is a technical way of looking at it. If 100.000 or 200.000 people are brought into a particular State, naturally, they are not living in a vacuum and, I am sure, some consultation with the particular State Govrenments must be held. So I would like to know whether any hesitation or any doubts or any questions which may be raised by the State Governments concerned, U. P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, have been sought to be dispelled. For example, naturally, they would like to know that the refugees who go to their State are free from any cholera infection and all that. Have they taken steps to ensure that only those refugees will be sent to other States who have not suffered from any of these diseases and that they have been properly inoculated and so on.

Secondly, as to whatever States they may go, really I want to know whether they have made arrangements for taking relief material to those camps. Some States may legitimately be worried by the reports which continue to appear that this relief material is still not being cleared from Dum Dum airport. I am sorry to raise this matter again to which I referred the other day. The State Governments may say, "If you send the people here, then you send the relief material also." Here is yesterday's paper giving photograph of all the material pilling up. Although we were assured that it will be removed very quickly, I want to know what has been done baout it. It is reported in today's papers that some international organisation has been told not to send any more material because it cannot be cleared at this end. Why should not the State Governments have doubts about it ?

Lastly, there is another disquieting report that many refugees are not wanting to go to other States. The report has appeared that in one train which was supposed to accommodate 1000 people, about 800 people did not want to go by that train. There is a report that some people are trying to instigate people not to go far away from Bengal and so on. I do not know whether the reports are correct. If these reports are correct, I would ask the Government whether they think that the remedy lies only in some coercive measure, as is reported in the press, that these refugees have been told, if they refuse to go, their ration would be stopped, or I want to know whether they will resort to some form of propaganda campaign in the camps to persuade these people to go and, for that work, whether they will associate with them these Awami League leaders and other leaders who have come from East Bengal and on whom, I presume, these refugees have got more confidence than on people whom they have not seen and met before. What are they going to do about it ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The hon. Member has raised as many as 7 question and I would like to reply to all of them so that the misapprehensions which are in the mind of the hon. Member may disappear.

So far as the first question regarding congestion in border States is concerned, the congestion is confined to particular places which are near the border. The pressure of population has increased very much near the border and there are places which are far off from the border where the pressure of population is not so much. So, we have decided that if at all the refugees are to remain in the border States,

then they should be evenly distributed. With that end in view, we have decided that some of the refugees who have to remain in Tripura or in West Bengal have to be dispersed to some distant places in the same States.

Another thing that he asked was how many refugees we intend to remove from Tripura and West Bengal. We want to set up 50 large-size Central camps in West Bengal, Tripura and other neighbouring States. We want to remove as many as 25 lakh refugees to these Camps.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): How many from Tripura ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I have got the information. If you want I will give you later on.

So, in this way, we want to relieve the pressure of these States. We are doing our best.

Regarding the transport facilities, trains are there. We have received big-size transport planes from America, from Russia and from Australia. We are receiving from U.K. One way, we will be using these transport planes for carrying the materials needed for the refugees, and in the other way, while returning, they will be bringing in the refugees to the various camps. Certain trials are also going on. These planes are there and they are landing at various parts to see whether they can land safely there.

Regarding the non-stopping of trains I may say this. They go on running non-stop and they stop only at stations where it is necessary to stop for taking water or other provisions.

About the doubts of the States regarding the refugees, I may say, we have taken every precaution to see that such refugees who are suffering from cholera or other diseases are not sent; only those are sent who are not suffering from cholera or other diseases. This is being checked. Doctors are there. With the permission of the doctors only, these refugees could be shifted from there. We do not want that this dirty disease should spread all over India. Therefore, we are taking every precaution before removing these refugees from there. We take this precaution to see that they are free from these diseases.

About non-lifting of the relief material from Dum-Dum airport, I may say, now there is no material left at Dum-Dum airport. That photograph is old enough. A plane had come from outside. The material was taken out from the plane and it was lying there. It was then that the photograph was taken. The material was for Coach Behar Relief Society and some matters were under dispute and this dispute is now over. The Danish Ambassador has assured us and delivery might have *been done by today morning.*

When I went to Calcutta on the 6th and 7th, I found that refugees were willing to live together. Refugees coming from a single village wanted that they should be put in a single place. This is but natural. We have therefore decided that the people of a single village, wherever this can be arranged, should be sent together; and if this cannot be arranged or made available, they should be persuaded to go. Therefore, every effort will be made and no coercion will be used for the purpose.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA (Ludhiana): It has been proclaimed by various authorities, and it is very clear also from the statement of the hon. Minister that we are looking after the Bangala Desh refugees with the hope that very soon they would be able to go back to their ancestral homes after the restoration of what the hon. Minister calls normal conditions in East Bengal. But the statement of the Pakistani President Mr. Yahya Khan a few days ago should have given us a very strong jolt. He had said that he was willing to take back a few Pakistanis who had strayed into India, but he could not throw open the flood-gates for Indian destitutes to enter Pakistan. It is very clear from this that he intends to label these Bangla Desh refugees as Indian destitutes and, therefore, Pakistan would not be willing to take back at least the majority of these people in the near future.

They have been pushing Pakistanis or East Bengal citizens into India intentionally and in a very calculated way. They evacuated a five strip all along the Bangla border. They did not take a single person from the five-mile strip deeper into East Bengal, but pushed them on to Indian terriory. In view of this, can we reasonably hope that Pakistan would

[Shri Divender Sing Garch]

be willing to take these people in the near future, and are we willing to fix a deadline by which Pakistan must accept its citizens back, failing which we would be free to take whatever pre-emptive action we need to take to preserve our economic and political security?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We think that within six months, time, normal conditions will be restored in East Bengal or Bangla Desh, and these poor unfortunate people will be allowed to return.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : What does he mean by normal conditions ?.....

MR. SPEAKER : This interruption is not to be recorded. The hon. Member is in the habit interrupting in this manner.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : **

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are not concerned with what Pakistan says. Our Prime Minister has spoken here in this very House that it is not only the internal affair of Pakistan but it is also an internal affair of India and India has got every right to take any action it deems fit. So, it is up to the Government of India to take whatever action it deems fit. We are educating international community on the point. So, I think the hon. Member should not entertain any fear. We hope that conditions will return to normaley within six months, and they will go back to their country.

श्री आर. वी. बड़े (खरगोन) : जहां तक रेफ्यूजीज का सम्बन्ध है, यह केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय-नैशनल सवाल है। इस लिए सभी स्टेट्स को पर्सवेड करना चाहिए कि वे कुछ शरणार्थियों को अपने यहां आश्रय दें और सेटल करें। मैं मध्य-प्रदेश से आया हूं। शासन का इरादा माना कैम्प में पन्द्रह हजार शरणार्थी रखने का है। यू. एन. आई. की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"About 13,000 refugees are still awaiting rehabilitation at the transit camps at Mana in Raipur."

पहले ईस्ट बंगाल से जो रिफ्यूजी आये थे, उनमें से 13,000 अभी रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए वेट कर रहे हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Though the Centre wants to settle the remaining refugees in Dandakaranya, the State Government finds it difficult to make available any more land to the Development Authority overlooking the claims of the landless Harijans and Adivasis of Bastar District."

माना कैम्प बस्तर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है। मध्य-प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट ने कहा है कि वहां पर ईस्ट बंगाल से पहले आये हुए 65,000 रेफ्यूजीज हैं। इसके अलावा तिब्बत और बर्मा के रेफ्यूजी भी वहां पर हैं। अब सरकार ईस्ट बंगाल से और रेफ्यूजीज वहां भेज रही है। मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट का कहना है कि माना कैम्प में बिलकुल जगह नहीं हैं।मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

चम्बल घाटी में मुरेना का क्षेत्र है, जहां से श्री कछवाय चुनकर आये है। वह क्षेत्र 275 मील लम्बा और 150 मील चौड़ा है। वहां पर इन रेफ्यूजीज को बसाया जा सकता है। क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में मध्यप्रदेश सरकार से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है?

जम्मू-काश्मीर में अभी तक रेफ्यूजीज को नहीं भेजा गया है। वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक प्रदेश है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कुछ रेफ्यूजीज को जम्मू-काश्मीर में क्यों नहीं भेजा जाता है।

समाचारपत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है : "आदिवासी युवा कल्याण संघ के आह्वान पर आज शिलांग में 12 घंटे की हड़ताल रही। यह हड़ताल मेघालय में बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के आगमन के विरोध में की गई।" एक समाचार में यह भी कहा गया है कि वहां पर

** Not recorded

शरणार्थियों का पता लगाने के लिए मकानों को खर्च किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस कुछ स्टेट्स के रेफ्यूजीज को अपने यहां रखने से इन्कार करने के बारे में है। हालांकि इस सवाल से बाहर जाकर कई किस्म के सवाल किये गये है, लेकिन फिर भी मै चुप रहा। लेकिन आप तो सब हदों से गुजर गये है। आप थोड़ा बहुत रेलिवेंट तो रहे। यह बहुत गलत बात है।

The simple question was whether certain States had refused to take them. But here is avery good Minister who is replying to all sorts of questions and I am a good Speaker keeping silent all the time

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior). And we are good members who are raising all sorts of questions.

श्री आर. वी. बड़े: एक समाचार में यह कहा गया है कि जो शरणार्थी पश्चिमी बंगाल से बाहर नहीं जाना चाहेंगे, सरकार उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेगी, उनको राशन भी नहीं दिया जायेगा। देश में इस समाचार से बहुत खलबली मच गई है कि जो शरणार्थी अपने रिश्तेदारो के पास चले जायेंगे, उन्हे अनाज नहीं दिया जायेगा और शासन उनकी कोई जवाबदारी नहीं लेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समाचार में कहा तक सत्यता है और इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा: जहां तक माना कैम्प का सम्बन्ध है, जो पुराने रेफ्यूजी है, उनको बसाने के लिए अलग व्यवस्था है और वह प्रबन्ध अलग से किया जा रहा है। जो नये रेफ्यूजी आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए अलग से व्यवस्था की गई है और उनका पुराने रेफ्यूजीज से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

हम माना कैम्प में 1 लाख 50 हजार रेफ्यूजी ले जाना चाहते हैं। हमने एक टीम वहां भेज कर पता लगा लिया है कि वहां पर कितनी जमीन है। वहां पर इतनी जमीन है कि हम वहां पर कैम्प बना सकते हैं। यह सारा खर्च और व्यवस्था सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट करने जा रही है। इस लिए न वहां के लोगों को और न सरकार को किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक रेफ्यूजीज को जम्मू-काश्मीर में ले जाने का सवाल है, हम उनको केवल बार्डर के पास रखना चाहते हैं। उन्हें दूर ले जाने की जरूरत नहीं है और न हम ले जाना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Does the Minister really believe that they will go back ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If the Government leaves the nincompoop stance in respect of Bangla Desh, they will go back.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR): He is always attacking the Government and by attacking the Government he is strengthening the hands of Yayha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I repeat if this Government sheds the nincompoop stance they will be compelled to stop the butchery, killing and turning away and then they will go back. But the Government here are talking and talking.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is overdoing it.

MR. SPEAKER: I should say to prof. Samar Guha that something is worng with you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is always wrong, not sometimes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What the Government is doing is a great wrong, I may be a little bit wrong..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godura): Are you disagreeing with him ?

MR. SPEAKER: I only disagree with Piloo Mody.

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा: सरकार की मंशा रिफ्यूजीज को दूर ले जाने की नहीं है क्योंकि दूर ले जाने पर खर्चा बैठेगा और उन्हें हमें वापस

[श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा]

भी भेजना है तो हम पास ही रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए पड़ौस की स्टेट्स में ही हम उनको रखेंगे और जैसे ही संभव होगा हम उन्हें वापस भेजेंगे। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि रिफ्यूजीज के साथ में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि खाना नहीं दिया जायगा या उन्हें तंग किया जायगा इसकी हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अखबारों में निकला है वह हम ने भी देखा है। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो कोई ऐसा फैसला नहीं लिया गया है और यह जो डर है यह काल्पनिक है, इसको दिल से निकाल देना चाहिये।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे थे तो मैंने उन्हें ध्यानपूर्वक सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि जो माननीय सदस्य इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता हैं उन्होंने एक छोटी सी समस्या के ऊपर सात प्रश्न पूछे। मेरा इस संबंध में मंत्री महोदय से कहना है कि मंत्री जी स्वयं कन्फ्यूज्ड हैं और हमारी सरकार कन्फ्यूज्ड है। आज यह रिफ्यूजीज की समस्या हमारे देश के लिए जीवन मरण की समस्या बनी हुई है। यदि हम इसको बारीकी से देखेंगे, उसका अध्ययन करेंगे तो हमें पता लगेगा कि हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा चरमराकर गिरने जा रहा है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को शायद इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है, शायद वह अपना उत्तरदायित्व नहीं समझते कि इस संबंध में कुछ कहा जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज जो बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजीज की समस्या है क्या यह याह्या खां की समस्या है या यह जो हमारी दब्बू और विवेकहीन सरकार है उसकी समस्या है?.. (व्यवधान)... मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत छोटी समस्या कहा इसको जबकि इसका हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन से संबंध है

श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य शायद गलत समझे हैं। मैंने छोटी समस्या का तो नाम भी नहीं लिया है। यह बेकार की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शरणार्थियों को बसाने की जो समस्या है इनको बसाने के लिए क्या कोई नेशनल पालिसी तैयार कर रहे हैं जिससे कि सभी प्रांतों को समानता के स्तर पर केन्द्रीय सहायता मिले जिस आधार पर उनको बसाया जा सके?

दूसरे, जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य बड़े साहब ने कहा है कि माना कैम्प मध्यप्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में है वह जम्मू और काश्मीर से काफी दूर पड़ता है तो जम्मू और काश्मीर में उनको क्यों नहीं ले जाकर बसाना चाहते?

तीसरे, पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि 40 किलोमीटर दूर सीमा से लगी हुई जितनी जमीन है वहां पर शरणार्थियों को बसाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, वहां उन्होंने बंजर भूमि को भी अक्वायर कर लिया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति भी चली गई है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर कितने लोगों को बसाया गया है?

इसके अलावा जो शरणार्थियों की समस्या है यह हमारे देश की रक्षा नीति से संबंधित है, हमारी अर्थ नीति से संबंधित है, साथ ही साथ इस देश में चलनेवाली राजनीति से संबंधित है तो इन सब प्रश्नों के संदर्भ में इसको रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय उनका उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो चार्जेज हम पर लगाए, मैं कहना तो नहीं चाहता था लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि शायद वह सुनने में गलती करते हैं, मेरे कहने में कोई गलती नहीं है। उन्होंने सुनने में गलती की है। जहां तक रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने की बात है हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट उनको बसाने नहीं जा रही है। यह बसाने का प्रश्न क्यों ला रहे हैं? बसाने का मतलब परमानेंटली सेटिल करना होता है। हम तो केवल एक थोड़े समय के लिए उनको शरण दे रहे हैं, कैम्प लगा

रहे हैं, कैम्पों में उनकी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और जैसे ही स्थिति वहां ठीक हो जायगी, वैसे ही उनको हम वापस भेज देंगे।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : कोई नेशनल पालिसी है क्या इस संबंध में ?

श्री बाल गोविंद वर्मा : हमारी पालिसी तो नेशनल लेवेल पर ही तय होती है। नेशनल लेवेल पर हम अपनी पालिसी तय करते हैं, यह तय करते हैं कि कहां कैम्प बनाना है, कहां पर किन किन आदमियों को भेजना है। यह सब कुछ यहां से तय होता है। तो नेशनल पालिसी तो है ही हमारी।

जहां तक दूर भेजने की बात है, हम दूर नहीं भेज सकते क्योंकि दूर के स्थानों पर भेजने का हमारा इरादा नहीं है। जो पुरानी पालिसी है उसी पर हम चल रहे है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have a very important matter to be brought to your notice. I will take not more than a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Only one minute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes, sir. Mr. John Stonehouse, a member of Parliament, and a former British Minister, has suggested the setting up of an International Commission of Jurists to consider the war-crimes of Pakistan military leaders in Bangla Desh, and to bring them on trial. He has very correctly pointed out that the awful genocide, horror and barbarity of the Pakistan army in the State had passed the stage of being an internal affair and was now a matter for the world community to take note of. He has demanded immediate action by the Security Council under the Genocide Conference in which Pakistan is a signatory. He insists that the convention be enforced by every form of United Nations pressure and if necessary by direct intervention. We must react to it immediately and set the ball rolling without any delay.

Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the reply, Sir? A senior Minister, the Minister of Defence, is sitting there. What do they think of this? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I am not going to ask him say anything. I am not going to agree to your request.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mysore Legislature Salaries of Members (Amendment) Rules, 1971

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mysore Legislature (Salaries of Members) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117 in Mysore Gazette dated the 7th May, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT— 379/71].

Annual Report of Executive Committee of Trustees of Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70, together with Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library See. No.* LT.—380/71].

Notifications under Central Excise Rules, Central Excise and Salt Act, and Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 612 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. (*Placed in Library see No.* LT-381/71.]

(3) A copy each of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 771 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library see No.* LT—382/71.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 772 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 773 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library see No.* LT—383/71]

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARATMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 686 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library see No. LT—384/71.*]

12.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 14th June, 1971, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1971

(3) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution *seeking disapproval of the Maintenance* of Internal Security Ordinance 1971 and consideration and passing of the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971.

(4) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971.

(5) Discussion on the Rsloution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 13th May, 1971 in respect of the State of Gujarat.

(6) Consideration and passing of the Mysore-State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(7) Consideration of a motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970 to a Joint Committee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) *rose*:—

MR. SPEAKER : I have examined your letter. These matters cannot be raised now while the Business Advisory Committee report is under consideration. I cannot allow that. *I will forward it to the minister, but I* am not going to make it a debating hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to make a submission through you to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It has never happened in this House before. Important ministers are going outside when the House is in session .....

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : ***

***Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much tired you. Please sit down. You say so many ings which have nothing to do with the business before the House. You abruptly get up and start interrupting. Kindly sit down. Otherwise, I will have to do a very unpleasant duty. May I bring it before the House that this gentleman is interrupting all the time, defying the Chair? This is very wrong. The question is about the report of the Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee confines itself with the total business before the House, including the no-day-yet-named motions. You are introducing anything in the world in this. You are asking, 'Why Mr. Khadilkar has gone abroad. What about Mujibur Rehman? Holding regular half-hour discussions and so on. I will have to ask him to withdraw if he persists like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, may I suggest that Shri Samar Guha may see you in your chamber and convince you?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think that he does not see me in my chamber ? In fact, I would invite all of you to sit with me when he sees me in my chamber.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : The Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill, which had been passed by the Lok Sabha and which was pending in the Rajya Sabha, lapsed because of the midterm poll. As early as 1966 the Administrative Reforms Commission submitted a report to the government recommending an institution like Ombudsman. On the basis of that report Government prepared a Bill, the House referred it to the Joint Committee, which took evidence and then submitted a report to the House. The Lok Sabha passed this Bill and then referred it to the Rajya Sabha for their passing. Now that Bill has lapsed on account of the Mid-term poll, may I know when that bill is likely to be brought up again? Similarly, the Commissions of Inquiry Amendment Bill also lapsed on account of the dissolution of Lok Sabha. When will that Bill be brought up a gain ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : And also the Architects Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : All the Bills that were pending before the House and which lapsed because of the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha are being considered for re-introduction,

SHRI PILOO MODY : With priority?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall try to take an appropriate decision about priorities. It applies to Architects Bill and other Bills.

12.48 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR) 1971-72-(*Contd.*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Manipur Budget. Shri S. M. Banerjee will continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir Yesterday I was referring to the difficulties faced by the people of Manipur and the indifference of the government towards some of the burning problems. I have explained yesterday that Manipur is a beautiful place which can be developed as one of the main attractions for our tourists, both from India and abroad.

Another problem which is agitating the minds of the people of Manipur is the want of good roads. If one wants to go to Manipur from Calcutta he has to go by train which passes through Nagaland, through unsafe places, where people are looted and murdered. The other alternative is to go by plane.

We have requested several times in this House both the Minister of Civil Aviation and the Minister of Finance—a representation was made to the Prime Minister also by the representatives who came to see her to discuss the various problems confronting the people of Manipur to reduce the plane fare from Calcutta to Imphal. If one has to travel, it is not for enjoyment's sake or for recreation or luxurious travelling but he or she has to travel because there is no other way out. So

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

till communications improve and there are road facilities, as long as the people of Manipur and Tripura have to travel by plane, because there is no other way out, we should introduce some sort of a *janata* plane so that the fare may be reduced. An assurance was given in this House—I do not exactly remember the date—two years back that this matter will receive sympathatic consideration from the Minister. Unfortunately, the Civil Aviation Minister is not here but I would request the hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Ganesh, who is here , to pass on this information to him with the request that if this could be done this would be a boon to the people of Manipur.

Then, about the development of small-scale industries, you know, the handicrafts of Manipur are world famous. There are certain items like a sort of quilt which they manufacture in their cottages as home industry. It is something which could be matched by any good quilt in the international market. But even in Delhi we do not get it. When we go to the Manipur and Tripura Cottage emporium these things are not avaialable because they cannot produce more. There is no means of production there. So, for export purposes these small-scale industries should be developed. Government should spend some money on it so that the people of that particular area, specially the women, who are very hard-working, can manufacture these things both for internal consumption and for export to other countries through our Foreign Trade Ministry.

I have already said about the building of roads. This is necessary for security purposes. You know, Manipur is a very sensitive area. For the purpose of security the Border Roads Organisation is trying to construct certain roads but they are only meant for the army. There should be a big road, a national highway, from Calcutta to Manipur. May be, the Government may have to spend a lot of money but this is necessary as any attack either by Chaina or by Pakistan or by any other country which is adjacent to Manipur and Tripura may completely isolate these two Union territories from the rest of the country. Airlifting will not be possible to that extant. So, I would request that proper attention should be paid to the construction of good roads.

About tourism I have mentioned. I would also mention that proper colleges and schools and trading institutes should be there. Training should be given not only in handicrafts but also to make good articles. I know, they solely depend on the subsidy which they get from the Centre. Even items of daily consumption are being sent from other States and they do not have them in Manipur. This dependence on the Centre should come to an end. That would come to an end only when elections are held, a democratic government comes into power and statehood is granted.

Last but not the least, I would again request this Government to realise the gravity of the situation and grant Statehood to the people of Manipur. All sections in Manipur want Statehood. why should they not? When the Statehood was granted to Himachal Pradesh, we were all happy. I remember my hon. friend, Shri Meghachandra, a Member form Manipur, who said, "we hope the fate of Manupir and Tripura is also going to be changed and they will be granted Statehood." I would request the hon. Finance Minister to convey our feeling which is a genuine feeling of the people of Manipur for their Statehood. If they do not get Statehood, there will be struggle and, ultimately, they will get Statehood. What will then be the grace left for this Government?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीपुर के सम्बन्ध में जो मांगे यहां पर रखी गई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे भी कुछ निवेदन करना है। मनीपुर का क्षेत्र प्राकृतिक साधनों से भरपूर है। मनीपुर एक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि जितने भी सीमावर्ती राज्य है उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार पहल करती लेकिन आज देखने को यह मिलता है कि विकास के दृष्टिकोण से मनीपुर उपेक्षित रहा है। एक सीमावर्ती राज्य होने के कारण वहां पर विशेष सुविधाएं देने की आवश्यकता थी। सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टिकोण से भी मनीपुर जहां पर स्थित है वहां इसका एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। लेकिन हमें देखने को मिलता है कि नागालैंड जिसकी आबादी मनीपुर के मुकाबले आधे से भी कम है और यदि क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो मनीपुर का क्षेत्रफल नागालैंड के मुकाबले दुगुने से भी अधिक है-नागालैंड की आबादी चार लाख है तो मनीपुर की आबादी दस लाख से भी अधिक है-ऐसी स्थिति

में मनीपुर को केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र रखना वहां की जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। वहां की जनता बहुत दिनों से संघर्षरत है और वह चाहती है कि वहां पर पौपुलर गवर्नमेंट बने। जिस प्रकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान किया उसी प्रकार से मनीपुर को भी पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान करना चाहिए। इसके अभाव में हम देखते हैं कि वहां पर असंतोष की ज्वालाएं भड़क रही हैं। इस असंतोष के कारण वहां पर पृथकतावादी तत्व और कुछ मनचले लोग जोकि चीन और पाकिस्तान से सांठ-गांठ रखते हैं, जोकि अपने इस देश के हित को नहीं सोचते हैं उन्होंने वहां पर कुछ गड़बड़ पैदा करना शुरु कर दिया है। इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वहां पर तुरन्त लोकप्रिय सरकार की स्थापना की जाये। आज वहां पर पृथकतावादी तत्वों ने मनीपुरी और गैर-मनीपुरी का झगड़ा खड़ा कर दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार प्रवाचल स्थित जितने पहाड़ी राज्य है उनके बारे में एक कमेटी बिठाये जोकि, वहां पर सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से और विकास के दृष्टिकोण से वहां की क्या स्थिति है उसके बारे में निर्णय करे।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech after Lunch. We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1971-72-*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With your permission, I wish to say that I have received a telegram from the Dandakaranya Employees' Union. They had given notice of certain demands to Government. The matter is two months old. Government have so far turned a deafear to them and they are now on a hunger strike. May I request you to ask Government to take note of this and, if possible, to make a statement on this immediatly?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मणिपुर में, जो बिल्कुल प्रकृति की गोद में स्थित है, गांवों की संख्या 1802 है और उनमें से लगभग 1 हजार गांव के भीतर यातायात की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। यहां तक कि उसकी राजधानी इम्फाल तक पहुंचने में उनमें रहने वाले लोगों को दो या तीन दिन का समय लग जाता है। कभी-कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि मौसम खराब होने के कारण या किसी अन्य कारण से जब वहां हवाई जहाज नहीं पहुंचता है तब वहां के लोगों का दुनिया से या शेष भारत से कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति में कुछ ऐसे राजनीतिक तत्व है, जो पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति में विश्वास रखते है तथा वहा की भोली भाली पहाड़ी जनता के बीच में भारतीय संघ से अलगाव की बात करते हैं। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि 23 वर्षों तक इस सरकार ने मणिपुर का जो विकास होना चाहिये था उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और जिसके फलस्वरूप वहां पर एक आर्थिक असन्तुलन पैदा हो गया। इस आर्थिक असन्तुलन के कारण वहां के लोगों में एक इस प्रकार की पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति का सृजन हुआ है जिसका वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता।

मणिपुर के बगल में आप देख सकते हैं कि नागालैंड स्थित है। उसकी आबादी मणिपुर से आधी है और क्षेत्रफल भी आधा ही है, लेकिन वहां के किरानी को या टीचर्स को अथवा अन्य एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर्स को मणिपुर के आदमियों की तुलना में दुगुनी तनख्वाह मिलती है। जहां नागालैण्ड के एम०एल०ए० को 456 रु. मिलता है

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वहां मणिपुर में जो सरकार चुनाव के बाद बनी उसमें एम०एल०ए० को 250 रुपये मिलते थे। इस प्रकार के असंतुलन के कारण वहां एक अलगाव की भावना उत्पन्न हो गई है और वहां के लोग कुछ इस प्रकार सोचने लगे है कि हम देश के अन्दर कुछ इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करें जैसी नागालैंड में कुछ वर्ष पहले हुई थी, मीजोलैंड में हुई थी। आप ने देखा कि हुल्ला गुल्ला की सरकार, धक्का मुक्की की सरकार जो भारत सरकार है, उस में जब राजनीतिक चेतना आती है तब सूझ बूझ से काम लेती है तथा वहां की जनता की भावना का आदर करती है। मणिपुर के लोग भी इस बात को जानते है लेकिन वहां की जनता, जो सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में उस से ऊंची है, जिस की अपनी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है, वह सांस्कृतिक मर्यादा मे रह कर अपना राजनीतिक आंदोलन चलाया करती है।

एक तरफ तो वहां इस प्रकार की भावना है और दूसरी तरफ हमारी सरकार वहां की जनता के साथ खिलवाड कर रही है। इस कारण वहां सैपेरेटिस्ट भावना बहुत अधिक बढ गई है। फ्री प्रेस जर्नल जो चार अक्टूबर का है, उसमें जो कुछ निकला था, उसको मैं पढ कर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। यह बम्बई से निकलता है :

"All this had led to a definite separatist movement, which cuts across political party lines. Even the Congress Party is not untouched. Only last year at the State Congress political conference, which was attended by the Congress President Shri Nijalingappa by invitation, a resolution was passed calling for boycott of and non-cooperation in the 1972 General Election.

When Shri Nijalingappa protested against it informally to the State Congress leaders, Shri Koireng Singh and other leaders expressed the helplessness of the State Congress, twisted as it was between the Central Party discipline and the growing popular feeling, which was increasingly being exploited by the opposition parties."

पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति के कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व जो वास्तव में विदेशों के साथ सांठ गांठ रखे हुए हैं, इस प्रकार की भावना से लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि वहां की दस लाख जनता के लिए भी यह सोचने वाली बात है।

उस पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में तीन जातियां मुख्यत: रहती हैं, एक नागा, दूसरी कुकीज और तीसरी मिजो। लेकिन अधिकांशत वहां ट्रेडीशनली हिन्दू हैं। हिन्दू धर्म को मानते है। लेकिन क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज द्वारा वहां की भोली भाली जनता के साथ खिलवाड की जा रही है। वहां की जनता अर्धविकसित है, उपेक्षित है और दरिद्रमय जीवन व्यतीत करती है। हमारी जो उस क्षेत्र के प्रति उपेक्षापूर्ण रीति नीति रही है, उसका उपयोग क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज इस प्रकार से करना चाहते हैं कि लोगों में भारतीय संघ से पृथक होने की मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो और वहां ऐसा माहौल पैदा किया जाए कि अलगाव के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार हो। ठीक उसी प्रकार का आन्दोलन वहां पर क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज करना चाहते है कि जिस प्रकार का आन्दोलन उन्होंने अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में छेडा था। इस सबका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज नागालैंड ट्रबलसम स्पाट बन गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकृष्ट हो। २३ साल तक आपने उस क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा की है। आपने जनता के सामने कुछ वादे किये हैं। जनता के सामने आपने विकास की कुछ योजनायें रखी हैं। गरीबी मिटाने का आपने एलान किया है और गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया है। इस बारे में अगर आपका वास्तव में तनिक भी विश्वास है तो इसको आप वहां साकार करें, इसको आप वहां क्रियान्वित करके दिखायें सात समुद्र पार के रहने वाले ईसाई मिशनरी वहां की भोलीभाली जनता के बीच रह कर उसको शिक्षण सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं तथा और भी अन्य प्रकार की सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं। वैसी

स्थिति में मैं चाहता हूं कि आप भी इस प्रकार के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए एक आयोग गठित करें। वह आयोग सुझाव दे कि वहां पर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि को किस प्रकार से विकसित किया जाए, उद्योग धंधों को किस प्रकार से विकसित किया जाए, हमारे जो होनहार बच्चे हैं, उनके वास्ते किस प्रकार से पढ़ने लिखने की व्यवस्था की जाए। जहां तक यातायात के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है, वह क्षेत्र चिरकाल से अपेक्षित रहा है। यातायात की सुविधायें प्रदान करना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यातायात की सुविधायें प्रदान करके उस क्षेत्र को शेष भारत के साथ जोड़ने की कृपा की जाए। वहां सड़कों का जाल बिछाया जाए।

मनीपुर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। चीन जो हमारा दुश्मन है, उसकी सीमा के साथ उसकी सीमायें लगती है। पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग वहां के लोगों को पेकिंग भेजते रहते हैं। विद्रोह भी वहां सक्रिय है। गुरिल्ला ट्रेनिंग देकर के वहां पर गड़बड़ी मचाना चाहते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में वहां विकास के लिए, बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई के लिए, सड़के बनाने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाय जायें। काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का भी आप वहां जाल बिछायें। योजना बनाकर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की जनता के लिए मनीपुर की जनता के लिए आप कुछ ठोस काम करें, यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

SHRI N.TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must at the outset express thanks on behalf of the people of Manipur and also on my own behalf to the honourable House for the deeper under standing of the problems, longstanding demands of this eastern border, a strategic region of the country, and also for the increasing appreciation of the legitimacy of these demands reflected in the deliberations in this House contributed by all section.

Yesterday evening, when the consideration of the Manipur budget, second stage, was quickly following on the heels of the concluding part of the discussion on the general budget, highlighted by the triumphant reply of the hon. Finance Minister, hitting back to all the unreasonable critisims to the budget, there was a sharp contrast provided on the Himalayan budget of the country standing side by side with the pigmy Manipur budget, and this gave a lot of thought to those of us who represent this backward and small region. In a way this was indicative that in this country, the big and the small, the one and the many have to coexist and develop together, and this was something which was giving a deeper and Sadder thought to us, when the House quickly thinned away when this discussion was taken up. Fortunately, the discussion has been continued today, and the situation in the House is a little better and we are grateful to the Members who have taken interest in this subject.

Before I make any observations on the budget, I would like to make a reference to two points in the hon. Finance Minister's budget speech which are very relevant to this budget. These are, the mandate received from the nation and the assurance and commitment expressed regarding the removal of regional disparities in the country in the sphere of industrial development. I would be going with the mandate. As this Government and, also the ruling party to which I belong, received a massive mandate from the poeple about socialaism, and rapid economic development of the country, we also, each one of us, received mandates from our own States as well as from our own constituencies. In the territory of Manipur, it was for the first time that two seats were won by the ruling party in the history of Indian Independence, and this was quite indicative of the people's confidence and sense of cooperation with the Government and which also equally implies that the people have given them their approval, and those of us who have been elected from the area have to fulfil in our performance the mandate given by them.

The mandate mainly received from the people of this area is, firstly, the much-talked of much-appreciated and also reflected by the deliberations of this House the demand for Statehood. The Goverament of India under the able Prime Ministership, of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, showed tremendous wisdom in making a timely announcement before the

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dissolution of the fourth Lok Sabha in the month of October last, and that saved a situation which was developing into one of terrific magnitude. Now, the question remains when the Government of India, under the able leadership of the Prime Minister, is going to fulfil this commitment to the people and show their great wisdom

Manipur has no popular Government now. The popular Government functioning under the Union Territories Act was dissolved in October, 1969. In coming October, President's rule will be completing its second year. This is a very significant aspect of the political situation there. All the political parties there, including my party, decided that there would be no participation in any election under the existing Union Territorise Act, because the people have realised that the Assembly and Ministry under this Act are just a semblance of a popular government. The powers are so limited, the restrictions and limitations are so many, that there is no charm in it. Therefore, it was decided once and for all that until full Statehood is established, there will no participation in elections. This question came up when the Lok Sabha was dissolved, because it was our right to demand mid-term election under the existing law. But the people there, irrespective of party affiliation or ideology, decided not to participate in such elections. It might have been a coincidence or perhaps it was out of respect to the people's will that the Government of India also did not order mid-term elections under the existing law in Manipur. Even if there was an order to that effect, there, would have been no participation in the election. Therefore, any further delay in bringing the necessary legislation for conferment of Statehood on Manipur will create serious problems. Ideologically and temperamentally, I am not one who usually gives warnings or threats, because of all the parties the Congress Party has never indulged in mere threats. But on different occasions, we have received replies from the House Minister and other ministers that the matter is being examined, it is under consideration, it is coming up in due course, etc. Such stock replies are misplaced and are not called for under the existing circumstances. Though the Finance Minister is not in charge of Home Affairs or directly dealing with political issues, I hope he would be competent to reply to this. We reasonably expect that in his reply, he will make a definite commitment that the Bill will be introduced and passed in this session. I am not merely expressing sentiments. I am putting the facts before the House and before the Home Ministry.

Having said this, I come to the next issue-preservation of the territorial integrity of Manipur.

There has been a lot of discussion on this subject and there has been discovery of a lot of mistakes on the part of the Government of India. If I remember correctly, even the Prime Minister had admitted publicly on some occasions that while the three sub-divisions of Manipur were included in the cessation of operations agreement entered into between the Government of India and Nagaland it was without the knowledge and consent of the people of Manipur. That was a great mistake. It was admitted that it was too late to correct that mistake. Even now Manipur is the victim of such a mistake. This has happened only because there was no proper understanding of our area. Delhi being far away from Manipur the people here do not know the real problems of Manipur.

Many friends here talk of Manipur having a common border with China. In fact, we have common border with Burma in three directions There is no common border with China. Burma is our major neighbour and we have a long common border with her. On the Burmese side, as well as on the otner side, that is, the border with other States of our country, we have many problems and there has been no adequate attempt made to fathom and understand the depth of these problems. Our only consolation is that at the national level there are sings of increasing understanding of the problems, and if this goes on at rapid speed no more furhter mistakes will be made. Any attempt to disintegrate Manipur, to weaken or reduce the size or territorial intergrity of Manipur will not only endanger Manipur but will be a danger to the whole of that region and of the country for that matter. I am saying this with all conviction in my commend and the knowledge of the historical background the conditions obtaining there and the security problems of that area.

Coming to the removal of the regional disparities in the industrial sphere, Manipur is full of industrial potentialities. Raw mate-

rials for paper, matches, and cement are available there. Here I may say that for sometime I had an opportunity to associate myself with government, I know how the Eastern Zonal Council was discussing the development of the eastern region in the sphere of industries and power supply. Decision were taken only on political consideration. Small units like Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, NEFA and Meghalaya should not be judged by their size or population alone but by their resources and potentialities, too. Now in order to conduct a geological survey in Manipur we require a lot of political pull. So, in spite of the potentialities we are not able to have a geological survey. For instance, we have been depending on our own resoureces of iron ore at Kakching for our necessities in the early days.

A geological survey will discover a number of valuable things which will not only be useful for Manipur but will also enrich the country.

There has been in some quarters, even in responsible quarters, a very improper and wrong attitude shown towards the small units, the other day, last Friday, I remember, when we discussed a Private Member's Resolution, there was a refererce by some hon. Member from the other side that the Central Government should see that for political misbehaviour grants are withdrawn and they are punished by withdrawing financial assistance. This is nothing but an expression of colonial attitude. We have been trying to justify our sympathy for Bangla Desh because that has been treated as a colony by West Pakistan. We should search our own hearts and develop a proper attitude towards small units.. So that we may not commit such a mistake ourselves. I do not talk of Manipur alone; there might be other victims of this improper attitude. I know, many big officers coming to Manipur from outside just talk very irresponsibly. We cannot blame them; they reflect the thinking of a certain section of the people. They say that they are spending in Manipur, a small area, their money and they have a right to interfere in our affairs, as if it is a small colony of a big country and every body just entering it from outside the border has a right to interfere and safeguard his money. The whole concept, the attitude, the pattern of financing is wrong.

We see in this Budget that some amount has been earmarked. We have nothing to say against that. The point I would like to emphasize is that when we spend, there are two aspects of it. One is just temporary and routine expenditure, which goes in the form of salaries and other things, and which goes from hand to mouth. The other form of expenditure is long term investment in the form of industries and Similar other things, which will grow into national assets and which will not only strengthen that region but will also strengthen the national economy and the national security in that area. The second aspect is lacking and we have to develop the awareness of if not only in the ruling party or in the Opposition parties but the whole country has to educate itself about that. Every citizen has to educate himself in the proper attitude.

We have been demanding the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule. This may sound very strange to some of our friends who are always interested in the number of people and ask, "How many are you; what is your population ?" This runs counter to the whole concept of culture. Manipur is not a mere accidental collection of a few people. It has had its history and cultural background for the last thousands and thousands of years unconnected with the rest of the world and surrounded by long ranges of hills. It has developed into a very rich culture. Now it is a part of India and we are all proud, that it is a part of India. The people of India have also contributed to the development of this culture. This culture and development of the Manipur language has taken place in spite of the smallness of the area. It has been the language of the court and of offices till its integration with the rest of the country in October 1949. Now when we demand its inclusion in its right place, in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, we are asked how many people speak that language and how many books are there. The same question arose when we wanted Manipuri to have a place in the higher university education when we found it hard to convince the learned people of a particular university, who had no knowledge of Manipuri, as to the attainment of this language be proposed the opening of a Manipuri Section in the University Library so that one could judge the attainment of

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the language after seeing the number of books written in the ages, the number of subjects covered and the history of the development of the language.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Yes, Sir, I am grateful for the indulgence that you have shown to me.

Having said this, with all the emphasis at my command, I would like to say that sufficient measures be taken up at the Government level and necessary legislation be taken up to include Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made your point. That is all.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I wanted to cover a few other points.

With these few words, I would like to emphasize once again that in his reply, about the confirment of the Statehood on Manipur, a definite deadline may be indicated. They have received a massive mandate from the people, including the people of Manipur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): Mr.Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members who have taken part in the debate on the Demands for Manipur.

The debate has been very instructive and, particularly, the Members who come from Manipur have put before this House the real feelings of the people of that area.

Coming from an area which is as ancient and as under-developed as Manipur, knowing the problems of a distant far-stretched area, knowing the problems and complexities of development of such an area, knowing the inherent inadequacies in the administrative system of such an area, I am in a position to understand more intimately the problems that have been focused here, particularly, by Members belonging to Manipur.

The major question raised here was the question of Statehood. As this House knows, the Prime Minister had announced that the Government of India have accepted in principle the demand of the people of Manipur along with Tripura and Meghalaya for Statehood, thus putting the seal of the Government of India on the basic aspirations of the people of Manipur.

The Cabinet Sub-Committee has been discussing this question and the problem that is there is of finding an integrated constitutional arrangement for the entire north-eastern area consisting of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. This discussion that is going on has reached an advanced stage and legislative proposals are being draw up. There is no question, as some hon. Members from the other side pointed out, of going back on the assurance that has been given to the people of Manipur. I can only assure the House that in the quickest possible time, the necessary legislation for the Statehood of Manipur will be introduced. I have noted the warning that our friend has given. I shall communicate this to the administrative Ministry concerned. He wanted a commitment that the Bill will be introduced in this session of the House.

There has been quite alot of general political criticism made that for the last 20 years we have not been able to do anything. The only point that I wish to submit here is that in our recent Parliamentary election, the mid-term poll, the people of Manipur have sailed with the national mainstream and for the first time, as the hon. Member pointed out, both the seats in the Manipur area were won by the present ruling party.

A Territory like Manipur requires a much faster rate of development. It requires much greater outlay. It requires much greater investment. This, the Government of India has been trying to do. Plan after plan, the outlay on Manipur has increased tremendously-from the First Plan to the Present Plan-- and efforts are being made, within the resources available, to realise the strategic importance of the area, particularly in the present almost explosive situation that exists as a result of the tragic events that have taken place in Bangla Desh.

In the Plan outlay, whereas Rs. 12.88 crores was allotted during the Third Plan-- which itself is much higher than what was allotted in the previous Plans preceding it,-

in the Fourth Plan, the Plan outlay is of the order of Rs. 30.25 crores. This is a much higher outlay, more than twice the figure of the Second Plan. We realise the need for building the infra-structure, the need of providing roads, communication facilities, socilal services etc. and these have been taken care of as far as the Fourth Plan is concerned.

Mr. Dasaratha Deb made the point that there is more expenditure on Police and less expenditure on Education, Social Services and Development. This is actually a general criticism, a political criticism, but , as far as facts are concerned, I think they will disprove this. Of course, in a strategic area like Manipur, with certain political distortions that have taken place there, and with so many other factors, the Police there is bound to be more than in other areas; but even then I wish to point out that the expenditure on Education in 1971-72 is Rs. 4.62 crores whereas the expenditure on Police is only Rs. 3.37 crores.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB(Tripura East) : What about Industries and Agriculture ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : I have heard you patiently. I will come to that. I have taken you very seriously.

As far as Education is concerned, there has been a slight increase, even this year, from Rs. 4.5 crores to Rs. 4.62 crores. Manipur has 14 colleges, one Industrial Training Institute, one Law College, one Science College, one BT college, one Arts College, and one Sangeet Maha Vidyalaya. The Student population is 2 1/2 lakhs of which 80,000 are girl students. There is 13 per cent outlay for 1971-72 on the Plan side and on the non-Plan side it is 25 per cent. These are figures which show that one need not be ashamed, need not be on the defence.

As I indicated in the beginning, coming from a Territory which has got similar problems I know that higher outlay for development is necessary.

But a very serious attempt has been made to meet the immediate requirements of the Manipuri people. As far as education is concerned, the provision that has made and the institution that has been created there will not stand at a disadvantage as compared with those in many other parts of the country.

In education itself, there has been a demand for having a university of Manipur. Then, the proposal is there to have a centre of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for post-graduate studies, and a team headed by Dr. Nag Chaudhuri is visiting that area and their report is awaited.

If we take the health services also, the provision for health servcices in 1970-71 was Rs. 34 lakhs, and in 1971-72 , it is Rs. 49 lakhs. Manipur has 13 hospitals, 12 primary health centres, 38 primary health sub-centres and 63 dispensaries, and 200 beds are proposed to be added to the existing hospitals. So, in this sphere of puolic health also, an attempt has been made to provide modern medical facilities as far as possible to the people of Manipur. Once again, I submit that in an area like that in which the medical facilities have to be provided on a scale which may be much bigger than the developed areas, much more might have to be done considering the resources, I think that the Government of India will take this into consideration. Transport and communications, for industrial development and for strategic reasons and for giving minimum facilities to the people are very vital in an area like Manipur. In the Fourth Plan, nearly Rs. 10.88 crores have been allotted for roads and Rs. 80 lakhs for road transport, and this works out to one-third of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 30.25 crores. A road linking Silchar in Assam to Imphal with a length of about 224 k. m. is already under construction, and this will meet the immediate needs of the communication system as far as Manipur is concerned.

In the same way, if we take electricity Manipur has got very inadequate electricity. The installed capacity has been doubled to 5500 k. w., and a Rs. 2.85 crores are being spent this year on hydro-electric project at Loktak in the Central sector.

In connection with industrial development, yesterday, another Member from Manipur pointed out that the administration of Manipur had recommended various projects for the consideration of the Central Government. I have tried to find out the stage in which these projects are or the stage in which these proposals are. I have some facts about them.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

As far as the cement factory is concerned, a survey by the Geological Survey of India to assess the availability of limestone and other materials in Manipur has been undertaken, and the Government of Manipur has entrusted to the Cement Corporation of India the work of preparation of a feasibility report. It is expected that this report will be ready in the course of the current year.

For the paper mill also, a project report and pre-investment survey of forest and river discharge during the year and other factors connected with the project are under consideration and are under preparation, and the preparation of the feasibility report has also been taken up, and once the viability of this project is established, it is intended to request the public sector corporation to set up a project for the manufacture of paper.

As far as the starch-cum-glucose-cum-corn flakes unit is concerned, this can be taken up only when the power supply in Manipur is increased. In the meanwhile, the Food Corporation of India has been requested by the Manipur Administration to procure maize in Manipur in the current year so that cultivators get adequate price for their produce.

A provision of nearly Rs. 46 lakhs has been made for large and medium industry. Shri Deb pointed out that this provision may not be large, but I can assure him that because Manipur's develoment now depends on the infra-structure that has got to be built, the communications system that has to be expanded and the additional power that will be generated, there will be no difficulty in providing the finance for any viable project that the administration of Manipur as well as the Planning Commission and other agencies have.

Apart from this, the whole territory Manipur has been selected for, concessional finance by financial institutions like IFC, IDBI, and the whole territory outside the municipal limits of Imphal has also been selected for 10 per cent outright grant by Government to new industries that may be set up there. Recently a survey team sponsored by the IDBI carried out a survey to explore the possibilities of establishing industries in Manipur. So the attention of Government and its various institutions and financial agencies is directed to locating places where industries could be set up and helping in the integrated development of the area.

These are some of the points raised. As I said in the beginning, the aspirations of the Manipur people for full statehood and the desire of these cultured and hard-working people for rapid development to come up to the level of the other advanced communities of India in the shortest possible time, as have been placed in this House, are recognised by Government and all efforts are being made, within the resources available, to see that they are fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 17 cut motions. I shall put them together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands Nos. 1 to 44".

The motion was adopted

[*The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.14,19,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of "Land Revenue."

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consoli-

lidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 4—SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000/- be granted to the president out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax."

DEMAND NO. 5- OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 6—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 7—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,000/- be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND NO.9- GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 11—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 12—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31,

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day of March, 1972, in respect of Civil Supplies."

DEMAND NO. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,32,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education.'"

DEMAND NO. 15—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,14,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidate Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical.'"

DEMAND NO. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,09,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union terriroty of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Healthi."

DEMAND NO. 17—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries.'"

DEMAND NO. 18—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,55000/- be granted to the President out of the Conoslidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry.'"

DEMAND NO. 19—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Cooperation.'"

DEMAND NO. 20—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,93,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Indutries.'"

DEMAND NO. 21—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development.'"

DEMAND NO. 22—LABOUR.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour'."

DEMAND NO. 23—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 24—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 25—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mani-

pur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Electricity.' "

DEMAND NO. 26—PUBLIC WORKS (ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,61,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs).' "

DEMAND NO. 27—PUBLIC WORKS (ESTABLISHMENTS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,79.000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishments)'."

DEMAND NO. 28—ROAD TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,62,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road Transport'. "

DEMAND NO. 29—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine'. "

DEMAND NO. 30—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,45,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 31—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March,1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 33—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,22,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Health'. "

DEMAND NO. 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation'. "

DEMAND NO. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FLOOD CONTROL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Mani-

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pur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Flood Control'. "

DEMAND NO.37—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Electricity'. "

DEMAND NO. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Roads.' "

DEMAND NO. 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete he sum necessary to defray the charges whcich will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'. "

DEMAND NO. 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport.' "

DEMAND NO. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE TRADING

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,04,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading'. "

DEMAND NO. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indistries'. "

DEMAND NO. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Cooperation' "

DEMAND NO. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'. "

14.53 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 11.6.71.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce* the Bill.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. Clause 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I Move. :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.56 hrs.

BENGAL FINANCE (SALE TAX DELHI VALIDATION OF APPOINTMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS) BILL.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have a few minutes more and I think we can take up the next Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : MR. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to validate appointments of certain officers under the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi and to valiadte proceedings taken by such officers under that Act and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, Section 3 of the Bengal Finance (sales Tax) Act, 1941 extended to the Union Territory of Delhi in 1951, provides that for carrying out the purposes of the Act, the Chief Commissioner (now Lt. Governor) may appoint a person to be Commissioner of Sales Tax together with such other persons to assist him as the Lt. Governor thinks fit. In several cases the officers to assist the Commissioner of Sales Tax were appointed not under the said Section 3 but under the service rules wherein the appointing authorities are not the Lt. Governor in all cases. Though the various officers mentioned above were subsequently appointed by the Lt. Governor under Section 3, with retrospective effect, their appointments are not in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 aforesaid as that Section does not permit any appointment with retrospective effect.

These appointments are, therefore, for obvious reasons of doubtful validity. In a writ petition filed before the Delhi High Court, the Delhi Woollen Mills challenged the appointment of one Assistant Sales-Tax Officer who was appointed with retrospective effect from 15.2.1965 by an order of the Lt. Governor dated 26.4.1968 issued under the said Section 3.

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*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

The Delhi Administration reviewed the position in this context and found that there were nearly 374 such appointments which had been given retrospective effect. It was also found that in about 5.55 lakh cases assessments have been framed by such officers and a demand of Rs. 15.25 crores (both under the local Sales Tax Act and Central Sales Tax Act) was created by them. The Assistant Commissioners of Sales Tax likewise appointed and exercising appellate jurisdiction have disposed of over 32 thousand appeals since 1st November, 1951 when the liability to pay tax under the Act commenced. Under the law, the dealers, on whom assessments have been made by officers not validly appointed, can challenge them within a priod of three years from the date of an adverse judicial pronouncement. Such assessments can also be challenged by dealers in the course of recovery proceedings. In case the refunds of tax already collected were to be allowed as a result of any adverse judicial pronouncement, it would, apart from creating serious inroads to the resources position of the Government, have resulted in an unitended benefit to the dealers and not to the purchasers as the former would have already reimbursed to themselves, the sleas tax from the purchasers. With the approval of the Executive Council, the Delhi Administration moved the Government of India for the immediate promulgation of an Ordinance to rectify the defect.

The Ordinance title the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Validation of Appointments and Proceedings) Ordinanc, 1971 promulgated by the President on 18th May, 1971 validates appointments of the Officers concerned and the proceedings taken by such officers under the aforesaid Bengal Act and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The need for validating the proceedings under the latter Act has arisen because the administrative authoritis under both the Acts are the same.

The present Bill seeks to replace the above Ordinance by an Act of Parliament. I request the House to unanimously accept the Bill.

14.59 hrs.

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) AMENDMENT* BILL (*Amendment of section* 3)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL (Amendment of article 74)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY--SPEKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

DR. KARNI SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

AGE RELAXATION (SERVICES) BILL*

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Coochbehar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry in to public services in certain cricumstances.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 11.6.71.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances".

The motion was adopte

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL.
(Amendment of Article 324)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constiution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of articles 81, 82 and insertion of new article 281 A) by Shri Murasoli Maran.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by shri Murasoli Maran on the 28th May, 1971:--

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration." We have originally allotted two hours for this, and we have taken one hour and 36 minutes. There are just 24, minutes more. Last time I think we agreed to give some more time to this Bill. But we had not fixed up by how much. I think one hour will do.*(Interruption)* Shall we extend it by one hour ? I think that should be enough. We have 24 minutes remaining from the two hours that had been allotted. So, it will now be one hour and 24 minutes more.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Will I have time to move my Bill for consideration ?

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : Yes. Now, Mr. salve was on his legs on the last occasion He will continue.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Deputy—Speaker, Sir, part of my speech was over that day. I think that was the part in which I was pointing out to Mr. Maran that in his weighty arguments he had come out with voluminous statistics and those statistics were absolutely overwhelming. They were so complicated that one very happy feature of those statistics was hardly any one understood the same in the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including yourself.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I could not follow thos statistics very clearly and I hope when he replies, some of the salient statistics, I am sure, he will repeat. At any rate, trying to get the Constitution amended on the basis of statistics as he has come out with, I think, is over simplification of the matter for the simple reason that nobody will dispute, nobody will doubt that by this amendment, a very cardinal, a very basic and fundamental principle of the Constitutional law which we have folloed in our Constitution for years and which has been followed in different constitutions in different countries is sought to be dislodged. That principle was described by Shri Bhandare as the principle of equality of the people of the country. Unless there are very weighty arguments for us to change our Constitution and change it in a manner as to justify the departure from this cardinal principle, I am afraid Mr. Maran will not find any support whatsoever for the amendment to the Constitution which he is seeking.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution proceeds upon the assumption that the population in 1951 in our country was as it were an ideal population, and that it must constitution an immutable basis for the representation to be given to people in this House in terms of article 81, whereas article 81 contemplates representation in this chamber not statewise; it deems the entire country as a whole, the people as a whole, the nationas a whole; representation to the people as a whole in this chamber. Now, Shri Maram wants in the year of grace 1971, to take the population in 1951.

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[Shri N.K.P. Salve]

And, on the basis of that population, give representation. May I ask, what is so magical about the 1951 population? He said, we started family planning in 1951 and since we have done well in that fild as compared to other States, we must not be penalised. This is an extremely tenuous and weak argument, which proceeds on the assumption as though until 1951 all other States were going ahead with utmost efficiency in producing children, and since Madras has excelled all other States, therefore in 1971 Madras should be rewarded for what it did in 1951. The illogicality of this argument becomes very clear when you see that a day may come when in a particular States there may be people four times as much as in Madras State and whereas for every 100,000 men there may be a representative from Tamil Nadu, in other States for every 400,000 men there may be a representative. Therefore, it is not possible to so amend the Constitution which will take us to such an absurd situation. At any rate, if we had at all known that 1951 population is going to be the basis for determing the number of representatives, before 1951 we would have tried our best in the productivity of children. I do not know whether Mr. Maran was married or not in 1951, but I was married.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Even now he is a bachelor.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : So the mystery is immediately solved why he has this particular approach towards the population problem. We know the famous Malthusian theory that while means of subsistence grow algebraically, population grows geometrically. This theory was shown to some great critic in France, who there upon said, "Mr. Malthus seems to have done very well, except that he had not consulted his wife." When this was shown to Mr. Malthus, he said, "I have no wife. How am I to consult her ?" Thereupon, the French critic said, "That is why there is this absurdity." We do not produce children with the help of algebra or geometry. We produce them usually with the help of wives. (*Interruptions*).

I do not want Mr. Maran to rely very seriously on the statistics. Population is not a problem of algebra or geometry. It is basically a human problem. Statistics are sometimes lies. The minister was extremely fascinated when I told the House the other day that there are three types of lies—lies, damned lies and statistics. So, let us not be overwhelmed by statistics. It is a human problem. (As I said, if we had known that 1951 population is going to be the basis for determining the number of representatives in this chamber, we would have produced more children in 1951. How can we undo that mistake now ? If Madras has done better in farmily planning, why does Mr. Maran think that other States will not do better ? I understand that Maharashtra is doing extremely well in family planning and some day they might excell Tamil Nadu. In fact, I was told the other day that in Maharashtra they are implementing the family planning programme with a vengeance In the case of the wife they do tubectomy and in the case of the husband vasectomy, because they do not want to leave either of them to chance independently; Maharashtra is doing so well in the matter of family planning

Kindly do not consider that article 81 is such a grat disincentive to family planning Other States will follow Maharashtra and surely we will bring about a proper adjustment

It hurts me that DMK has brought this resolution. They have got a wonderful set of people here who are dedicated men. Their record of pubiic service is magnificent, This odour of parochial approach is something which I want them to get away from. Why do you look only at Tamilnadu ? Why not my State ? Madhya Pradesh has been neglected so much that it is difficult for me to describe it. If the Central Government had considered that Madhya Pradesh was not in India it would not have been as bad as this. They seem to consider that India is nowhere near Madhya Pradesh. This is our miserable condition. I would invite Shri Maran sometime to come to my rescue, to my constituency, which is on the way to Madras on the main Grand Trunk route. Look at the magnificent work the DMK members have done. They are 24 members and we are 22 on this side of the House from Madhya PradeshWhile we were not able to do anything, those 24 members were abletobrowbeat and intimidate the Government of India and get everything for themselves. They have such magnificent qualities. Why do they want 2, 3 or 4 more members. It is quality that matters and not number. Look

at the entire problem from the viewpoint of the nation as a whole. After all, what is it that article 81 contemplates ? It wants the population of the whole country to be taken into consideration. When you are sitting in this chamber, for God is sake, forget that you belong to Tamilnadu or Madhya Pradesh. Kindly consider that we are Indians first and Indians last. It is India's interest which must come first and everything else afterwards. Therefore, what does it matter whether your population in 1951 was more or less. We have to consider the problems of India of today and not of the India of the past. To take into account the population of 1951 as the basis now looks very irrational.

Only one word about allocation of funds. there is hardly any section in this House which has a great grievance about the allocation of funds as we from Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Do not be parochial.

SHRI N.K.P .SALVE : If I had been parochial, I would have moved a Bill or resolution for larger allocation for Madhya Pradesh. I am speaking of our grievances. Our Chief Minister seems to feel that we are a set of nincompoops, including the distinguished President of the vanquished Jan sangh. He feels that all of us are not able to do anything for Madhya Pradesh. I hope Shri Manoharan will teach me the technique of DMK, how they manage to broweat the Central Government. I am prepared to go him provided he teaches me the right technique.

I would have no objection even for larger representation. Let Tamilnadu have more representation, if they want. After all, that is a State which has made a tremendous contribution to the cultural, political and social life of this country. If they come here in larger, numbers, well and good. But we have to look at the problem as a whole.

Coming to the allocation of funds, by this amendment of article 281 Shri Maran seeks to introduce the element of population.

I am sure, he will at least admit that if we want to eradicate regional disparities, surely, that does not depend on population one bit. Regional disparities are completely divorced or separate from purely population. Therefore, if we want to get rid of regional disparities, it is some other considerations which must come into play. Surely, in the Tamil Nadu State itself there will be districts which are backward and other districts which are more backward. Likewise in my State some districts are backward and others are more backward; the State as a whole is backward.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The whole country is backward.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Madhya Pradesh has a *per capita* income which, I think, compares only with that of Orissa.

What is of importance is allocation of funds from the Centre. Grants from the Centre should be done on a rational basis keeping the picture of the entire country as a whole in view and keeping in view the regional disparities in which ever State they are, including Gujarat State. Personally, I think, that State must be very poor financially from where Shri Piloo Mody is elected.

Therefore, in view of this position of the matter and the very, very erudite principle which has been enunciated by shri Bhandare, who has just now come, that this will dislodge the principle of equality of people—that is the only principle I remember in his speech which was distinctive for its original contribution and brilliant for its eloquence; that is one reason why I have forgotten that speech—I submit that Shri Maran would do well to withdraw this Bill.

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दक्षिण भारत से आया हूं और आन्ध्र प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं। वहां की पार्लियामेंट्री सीटें कम हो गई हैं, फिर भी हम शिकायत नहीं करते हैं। 1961 में जो सेन्सस हुआ था उसे में वेस्ट बंगाल की पापुलेशन 43 परसेंट बढ़ी, आन्ध्र की 21 परसेंट बढ़ी और तमिलनाडु की 15 परसेंट बढ़ी, लेकिन सीटें नहीं बढ़ीं इसकी वजह से वहां पार्लियामेंट्री सीटें कम हुई हैं। मैं अपने तमिलनाडु के भाइयों से डी.एम. के भाइयों से यह उम्मीद कर रहा था की प्रापर्टी के बारे में जो कांस्टिट्यूशन को बदलने की बात है उसके लिये कोई तरमीम लायेंगे, लेकिन बदकिस्मती

[श्री एम० गोपाल रेड्डी]

में वह लोग ऐसी तरमीम लाये है जिस में एक प्राविंस के मुकाबले में दूसरे प्राविंस के झगडा करने की बात हो रही है। मैं इसकी शिद्दत के साथ मुखालिफत करता हू ।

तमिलनाडु के लोग इटेलिजेंट है, लेकिन उनकी तरक्की का राज यह है कि पहले पहल जब अंग्रेज आये तब वह मद्रास पोर्ट पर उतरे, जिसकी वजह से वहां काफी तरक्की हुई । इसके बाद चूंकि वह कलकत्ता पोर्ट में उतरे इसलिये वेस्ट बंगाल की तरक्की हुई । इसी तरह से जो बम्बई का पोर्ट है वहा पर अंग्रेज ट्रेडर्स आये और इस वास्ते वहा तरक्की हुई । इसलिये यह कहना कि हमने अपनी मेहनत से तरक्की की है यह गलत है । चूंकि पहले वहा अंग्रेज उतरे इसलिये उनकी तरक्की हुई । जो तामिलनाडु के लोग है वह फैमिली प्लानिंग को अच्छी तरह समझते है इसलिये उन्होंने उसको जल्दी शुरू कर दिया है । जो बैकवर्ड एरिया है वह फैमिली प्लैनिंग को नहीं जान सके और उसके जल्दी न शुरू करने की वजह से वहा पर ज्यादा लोग हो गये और वह और भी ज्यादा बढाते चले जा रहे हैं । चूंकि वह लोग ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं कर सके, बिना पढे लिखे हैं, इसलिये उनके साथ नाइन्साफी नही हो सकती । जो लोग पीछे पड़े रह गये हैं उनको आगे लाने की जरूरत है ।

हम लोग यहा पर गरीबी हटाओ का स्लोगन लगाकर आये हैं, हमारे डी०एम०के०वालो ने भी यही स्लोगन लगाया था और जीत कर आये है । उनको इस चीज को नही भूलना चाहिये जहा लोगों में गरीबी है उसको हटाने की जरूरत है । बैक वर्ड एरिया में जहां ज्यादा गरीबी है ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करने की जरूरत है । अगर हम ग्लास में पानी डालें तो वह बराबर तरह से ऊपर उठता है । इसी तरह से तरक्की भी होनी चाहिये । जिस तरह से माली गार्डन में जम्बी घास को काट देता है और जो घास नीचे गिरी हुई होती है उसको ऊपर उठाकर ठीक करता है । इसी तरह से जो स्टेट्स पीछे पड़ी हुई हैं उनकी तरक्की होनी चाहिये, वर्ना जो नार्थ स्टेट्स हैं वह काम करते है, लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट हैं, उन लोगों को सुविधा हो जायेगी । अगर पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स को पीछे रखने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो एक न एक दिन वह लोग रिवोल्ट करने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे । इसलिये हमको दूसरी अदर स्टेट्स को मदद करनी चाहिये । आज हम देख रहे है अमरीका दूसरे देशो को मदद दे रहा है अमेरिकी में खुद बडी बडी इंडस्ट्रीज है, लेकिन वह दूसरे देशो को पैसा इसलिये दे रहा है कि वह नहीं चाहता कि वहा पर गरीबी बढे और अमरीका को उससे खतरा पैदा हो । मैं चाहता हू कि हमारे डी०एम०के० वाले दोस्त समझे । अगर हिन्दुस्तान पीछे रह गया तो उसका एक आदमी भी आगे नहीं बढ सकेगा । जो आगे बढ भी जाएगा उसको भी पीछे लाना पडेगा । आगे की सोच कर इस किस्म की कोई डिमाड उनको नहीं करनी चाहिये । यह जो डिमाड है, यह मजूर नही होती है या यह जो तरमीम है यह पास नहीं होती है और इसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है तो लोगो मे बुरे खयाल बाकी रह जायेंगे । इस वास्ते उनका नेबर होने की हैसियत से मैं उनसे अपील करता हू कि वह इस तरमीम को वापिस ले ले ताकि अच्छी फिजा हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो सके । यदि फिजा खराब हो गई तो यह किसी के हित मे नहीं होगा । हमेशा जिद नहीं करना चाहिये । हमेशा जिद करने से लाभ नहीं होता है । इसका एक फायदा जरूर हो गया है कि लोगों का ध्यान इधर चला गया है । लेकिन ऐसा काम नहीं होना चाहिये कि लोगों के दिल में खटास रह जाए । डी०एम०के० वाले हमेशा हठधर्मिता से काम करते है । उन्होंने कंवेन्शन आवर का बायकाट किया । उसको उन्होंने मनवा लिया । हर चीज वह लेटर से मनवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । इसकी भी कोई हद होती है, मानने की भी एक हद होती है । उनको चाहिये कि वे जरा अपने आपको काबू में रखे । उनकी चल रही है लेकिन ज्यादा चलाने की वह कोशिश न करे । परसों तक आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस०के जो कम्पीटीशंज हुआ करते थे उनमें मद्रास के लोगों का बीस पच्चीस प्रतिशत आया करता था । आजकल बीड़े पंजाब और दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी वगैरह वाले आगे आ रहे हैं ।

किसी भी मुल्क के मुख्तलिफ हिस्सों में ज्यादा फर्क नहीं रहना चाहिये। उससे नुकसान होगा, बहुत नुकसान होने का अमकान रहेगा। इस वास्ते मुल्क के सभी हिस्से एक संग आगे बढ़ें इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। परहैड के हिसाब से पैसा नहीं देना चाहिये, सैंटर को सहायता नहीं देनी चाहिये। जो गरीब और पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स हैं उनकी ज्यादा मदद करने की मैं सिफारिश करता हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डी.एम.के. के माननीय सदस्य से अपील करता हूं कि इसको वह वापिस ले लें। जरूरत हो तो इस तरह का रेजोल्यूशन या कास्टीट्यूशन का एमेंडमेंट यहां वह पेश करें कि जितने बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, उनकी अपलिफ्टमेंट के लिए सैंटर ज्यादा खर्च करे ताकि सब लोग बराबर की सतह पर आ सके और आगे बढ़ सकें।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy—Speaker, many hon. Members from my side have requested Mr. Maran to withdraw the Bill which he has moved. Even after hearing the forceful speech made by my hon. friend, Shri Salve, I could not see any reason to request my hon. friend Shri Maran to withdraw the Bill. Rather, I would like to support the Bill because it has come with a genuine purpose.

Mr. Salve mentioned that he smelt perochialism for the simple reason that it has come from the D.M.K. Party. That is not the case. The position is that when the Government of India took up the family planning programme in 1952, many States, of course, in the begining all the States took interest in that. But later on, many States have not given their due consideration to the family planning propaganda. Only certain States have taken it up as if it is their solemn function to be performed. So far as the southern States, particulary Tamil Nadu is concerned, not only the present ruling D. M. K. Party is having this programme but even in the days when the Congress was in power, they had taken up the family planning programme in the right earnest. The D.M.K. Government is only following the programme which was initiated by the previous Congress Government.

I may point out that one of the Ministers of the D.M.K. Government, Shri Neduchezhiyan who is in charge of family planning, makes speeches advocating the cause of family planning. even in the marriage function.

I have also been to some marriage functions and have seen this. Some people who listen to his speech will also resent. Usually, in a marriage function in Tamil Nadu our people used to greet *Pathinarum Pedru*, in other words "Wish you happy life with 16 children".

But this gentleman tells them, "You have only one or the maximium two." This kind of family planning propaganda is being made by the ministers of the D.M.K. Government.

This Bill speaks not only for Tamil Nadu but for all the Southern States, including Andhra. He is not pleading for the Tamil Nadu alone, as has been stated by Mr. Salve. Shri Maran is pleading for the whole Southern States, or for that matter, any State which is implicity following the family planning programme, on account of which it is losing the increase in population.

Population explosion is not something peculiar to our country. It is a problem of the entire world and every country faces this problem. In all international conferences it is discussed with a specific resolution about this population explosion. The entire world is aware of this, therefore, we will have to do some thing. The States which are implicitly following the programme are now being penalised. Therefore I ask what is the remedy for it ?

Mr. Salve said that this is against the principle of equal opportunity to all people. I can give him a proposal; will he accept it ? Let us have some minimum seats on the basis of the 1951 census. Any State which has increased the population may get more seats; we have no objection. We are doing it in the light of following the Central Government's policy and programme and therefore it is our plea that we should not be penalised. We have been losing our seats. This problem is not being faced now; even the previous Congress Government had to face it. those States which are losing on account of the

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

adherence to Family Planning programmess should be compensated. This is right time we consider what we can do for those States which have got reduced population.

I cannot understand the argument of Mr. M. R. Gopala Reddy. I do not know why he is requesting Mr. Maran to withdraw the Bill. If this is passed, his State will also get the benefit. I can tell you this, if we give up this Family Planning programmes, Tamil Nadu and Andhra will exceed the rest of the country so far as production of population is concerned. I can speak that for Andhra also. There is a for in the argument of Mr. Maran. But, I don't see any force in Mr. Salve's speech. He says there is parochialism in it. I want to tell him there is no parochialism. If there is parochialism, I will oppose it tooth and nail. If there is parochialism, I will be the first to oppose whether it comes from DMK or any other party. There is no such thing. This is a simple legitimate demand. We are not asking for something which is more than what we are entitled; only thing is that we do not want to be penalised That is all. We don't want our seats to be reduced. We don't want more seats at others cost. We only want that our seats should not be reduced, should not be taken away, beacause we follow family planning programmes.

I therefore give my wholehearted support to Mr. Murasoli Maran's Bill.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I rise to support the Bill moved by my colleague, Mr. Murasoli Maran. Many arguments have been advanced against the acceptance of the Bill. Among those arguments. the most eloquent was that of Mr. Salve. He began his arguments from the bed chamber and then to the chamber of this House.

He had also some very uncharitable expression to use against statistics. When the mover produced so many figures and facts for his case, those figures did not suit Mr. Salve, so he contends. that the entire statistics should be condemned....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : He is a chartered accountant. He probably got bored with figures and then he said it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : All the day he deals with figures, yet when he comes to the Chamber, he probably feels that statistics are useless, and he said, "Lies, damn lies and statistics". . . . . .

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : It was not his, but I think it was Mark Twain's. . .

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Statistics ist here for substitution of facts for fancies and logic for irrationality. Unless one bases one's arguments on facts and logic, one will be defeated on one's point.

The main point which was raised by Mr. R. D. Bhandare and also seconded by my hon. friend Mr. N. K. P. Salve is that it is cardinal principle that the equality of people should be accepted,. I would submit that in a federal structure, it is not the equality of people alone that should be counted, ut the equality of States also should be counted. The basic or cardinal principle in a federal structure is that no State, whether it be big or small, whether it is hugely populated or sparsely populated should feel any sense of discrimination; they should all feel equal when they meet in a chamber. This is the cardinal principle in a federal structure,. If you take the States Reorganisation Commission's report of 1955, you will find that Mr. Panikkar had this to say in his note appended to the report :

"I consider it essential for the successful working of a federation that the units should be fairly evenly balanced. Too great a disparity is likely to create not only suspicion and resentment but generate forces likely to undermine the federal structure itself and thereby be a danger to the unity of the country. This is clearly recognised every where. In most federal constitutions, though wide variations exist in respect of the population and resources of the units, care is taken to limit the infludence and authorities of all the States."

Since it has been accepted all over the world in other Constitutions, perhaps we find that the reverse is the case in India. If we take the US Senate, we find that New York which is the most populated State and Nevada which is the least populated State both have equal representation. My hon. friend's Bill

suffers in one respect. He has put it in the minimal way. If I had brought forward a Bill I would have put in the provision that all the States should have equal representation. This also has been referred to by Mr. Panikkar in his report, and he says that the instance of the Soviet Union is there. He says :

"In the Soviet Union also, only Great Russia has a larger population than most other unites of the federation taken together, Representation in the House of Nationalities is weighed against her, so that the other unite of the federation may not be dominated by larger units."

He goes on to give examples of other Constitutions where in population alone is not taken into considerntion for representation in a Chamber of all the fedcrationing units. In other words, it means that population alone should not be the guiding principle.

It was asked why 1951 should be taken as the base. Whichever base may be chosen, we are prepared. If it is intended to peg this down to the base year 1951 or 1968 as suggested by the All India Family Planning and Health Conference that met at Bhopal, we would have no objection. Once the basic Principle is conceded that a State that is going in for family planning should not be discouraged by this, it does not matter which base year is agreed to. Whether my State loses or the other States lose is immaterial. The basic principle is that the numbers should not be fixed on the basis of population alone, for once that is done, family planning programmes will get slackened, and the States which are assiduously following up the programme will get discouraged. That is the basic point taken by my hon, friend Shri Murasoli Maran. It was on that basic principle that he was questioning whether my hon. friend was married in 1948 or in 1951.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : 1948.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : As soon as Indepe-ndence was attained he gave up his indepe-dence, I think.

He has been very disciplined in the bed chamber because he has one son and one daughter. He has strictly stuck to the principle : we two ours two. Whether it has been done consciously or unconsciously, scientifically or unscientifically, in a disciplined or undi sciplined way, I cannot say. The basic principle is not whether Madras gains a seat or some other State loses two seats; the basic principls is whether you are going to have representation in a federal structure on the basis of population which means that the most populous state will have a greater voice in that body. I think it is not a good basis to work a federal structure. This has been amply brought out by Shri Panikkar.

I have no doubt about the fate of this Bill. Even if all the members present here vote for it, it is not going to be passed. But we are raising the point for discussion and focussing attention. The Constitution was adopted in 1951. It has been amended twenty times since then and it is going to be amended many more times hereafter. One more amendment on this score is not going to do any harm; on the other hand, it may do some good by way of better functioning of the federal structure. It is not a parochial proposition. Shri R. V. Swaminathan of the ruling party has also supported it. So this cuts across party lines. It is based on rationality and the purpose is the successful working of the federal structure. On these grounds, I support the Bill.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) While I am in sympathy with the principle behind the Bill, I am not in a position to support the Bill. There is no difference of opinion on the principle that in a federal polity, there must be equality as between state and state. If the proposal was mooted based on this principle and with emphasis on this principle, there might have been a lot to say about it, although whether under the conditions obtaining in India it is acceptable is debatable.

My hon. friend on the other side drew a parallel with the US there the representation for States in the Senate is equal. But there is a dfference between the two countries. There they started with full independence for the different States and those states confederated into a Union. Here the Union came into existence and then for administrative purposes we divided the country into different States with certain powers for them, residuary power vesting in the Union. This makes for a lot of difference.

[Shri C.M. Stephen]

Here the basic factor is the individual. This was put forth by Shri Salve. Although technically we all represent a constituency, we here represent the individuals in the constituency. Therefore, when we are enacting a law to give effect to representation, we cannot be forgetful of the millions of people who have sent us as their representatives here.

Being so, we cannot accept the State as static units, immutable, sacrosanct and unchangeable. That approach is impossible.

Even in the framing of the Bill we shall find one defect. The Bill says that the existing State is something sacrosanct and unchangeable and so far that particulr State the allotted number of seats in 1951 is the basis which should be taken into account. Should it not take into account the subsequent alterations that have taken place in the area of the State ? This contingency is easily conceivable. In 1971 there are States which were not in existence in 1951, for example kerala was not in existence in 1951; only Travancore-Cochin was in existence..*(Interruptions.)*

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This is a drafting problem.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : That is one aspect of drafting. Supposing, there are patches of land in this country which cannot be equated with a particular State, that will go without representation. this is because my friends started with the assumption that the State is completely sacrosanct, ; whatever States were in existence in 1951 were all the States that were there and all that has happened subsequent to that are mere alterations or deletions or additions. That is the fallacy of the whole approach. In our Constitition you can see that there are not only additions or deletions; creation of new States is contemplated in our Constitution. There is no such provision in the United States Constitution. Our Constitution provides for the formation of a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States.

The basic thing here is the individual. Individual must have representation in the panchayat, in the State and he should have representation in Parliament. In accordance with the size of the body, the number of individuals who should together elect a representative varies. Therefore what Mr. Salve spelt out is the fundamental thing. Do we want to depart from the proposition that every citizen in this counrty ought to be represented. Merely because I happen to be in a particular State 10,000 persons there must not have representation which is equal to representation for 10,000 persons somewhere else ? Would it be equitable to the individual concerned? That is the besic question. One or two seats more, or less, for this State or that State is immeterial if you take the whole of India. May be there was some point about what was said about how every State has been treated. There is that imbalance in our country. There is that feelinga iso. May I tell my friends, Mr. Manoharan and his followers that there is a feeling in certain States that they are being disregarded. For example I from Kerala feel that I am not getting what is my legitimate due. I am feeling that certain things must come to Kerala; that is being taken away by Tamil Nadu. .*(Interruptions.)* When it is a question of the railway, or new lines or workshop it is taken by them and I feel that I am disregarded. But what is the solution? Only a charge in the attitude is the solution; solution lies in the willingness on the part of everybody to assume a sort of a behaviour to one another so that there is a psychological feeling injected that we are part of the whole body. We must think that way.

Again the allocation of funds is the most fundamental thing. The proposition is that it also must on the 1951 basis, not on the basis of human beings who are living today, merely because in 1951 in a particular year something was there. From year to year funds have got to be allocated to individuals,, on the principle of inqividulas who exist in that particular years. Therefore, the fictional figure of population in 1951 will be unacceptable. With these words I feel that I have got to oppose this Bill because the basis is wrong.

Secondly because the wrong thing which was sought to be remedied cannot be remedied; thirdly because the drafting is so done that we will get into a complete mess if we are going to accept this Bill. That part of the Constitution will result in having no meaning at all. Large patches of our country, large

areas in this country, will have a great problem which will be difficult to solve.

With these words, with full sympathy and sentiment, I am sorry I have got to oppose this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Mover, while moving the Bill for consideration, observed :

> "The idea is that no State should be penalised for the loss of its representation in the House of the People for sincerely implementing the family planning programme, and no State should be deprived of revenues by way of grant or Plan assistance by the Union just because of the reason."

This shows that the main basis on which this Bill is conceived is that the loss of popultation as a cousequence of Family Planning and which I would show hereafter is not correct, I am quoting figures from the monthly statement on the progress of family planning programme in India; progress since inception, page 7. Tamil Nadu has 10.8 per cent couples under protection; Maharashtra has 12.8 per cent couples under protection; Kerala has 11.2 per cent couples under protection. In other States, it varised from 9.6 to 2.7, 2.7 being in Assam and other States. So, to say that the population of Tamil Nadu has fallen because of family planning is, I submit, not entirely correct.

There are certain other reasons. If you permit me, I will place before you some population figures, and the percentage rise of population. I am quoting from the Census of India, 1971. In Tamil Nadu, the population rise from 1961 to 1971 is 22.01 percent. There are States in this country, that is, Andhra Pradesh, where it is 20, and there are other States where it is low less than that of Tamil Nadu. It is 19.73 in Uttar Pradesh which, according to my friend, has a very fertile female population.

There is one other reason why population of Tamil Nadu has fallen. It is because of migration. I am quoting from the statistics given in the 1961 census. 10,95,398 people born in the State of Tamil Nadu migrated out of that State. Besides this, there are other reasons for the loss of population in Tamil Nadu; namely, portions of Tamil Nadu were transferred to other States after Andhra Pradesh was formed. So, all these reasons, including the family planning, are responsible for some fall of the population. But whether it can be made the basis for a change, a fundamental change in the Constitution, is the question.

The Government of India is aware of the responsibility. The Health Ministry of the Government of India is taking up this measure of giving weightage to States where family planning is being implemented fully and properly. The Health Ministtry has moved in the matter and it is considering this matter with the Planning Commission, and the body which is to decide this matter is the National Development Council. The matter will go before the National Development Council, which consists of Chief Ministers also, and it will finally decide as to what weightage, if any, should be given to the States for implementing the family planning programme.

The other complaint made was that because of the fall of population, allocations made to Tamilnadu have fallen. I quote from the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Planning Minister on 9.6.71. In the second plan, the *per capita* plan outlay expenditure was : national average 51; Tamilandu 57. In the third plan, it was 91 and 98 respectively. In the annual plan for 1966-67, national average was 20 and Tamilnadu 22. In the annual plan, for 1967-68, national average was 20 and Tamilnadu 24. In the annual plan for 1968-69, national average was 21 and Tamilnadu 24. In the fourth plan 1969.74, national average was 119 and Tamilnadu 129. There are States like UP, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, where the *per capita* a plant outlay expenditure is much less than in Tamilnadu. The very basis on which the Bill is moved, I respectfully submit, is not correct.

While moving the Bill, he said :

"The aim of a private member's Bill is not that it is accepted by the Government. The idea is to focus the attention of the

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

Government to this particular problem, so that they may offer their point of view."

He has achieved that object. He has also sensed the views of the members who have spoken. A majority of them have opposed the Bill; except the mover and a member from his own party, others have opposed it. Therefore, I request the mover to withdraw this Bill. I oppose the Bill for the reasons that I have briefly stated.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Sir, I have been listening carefully to the speeches of the hon. members and the minister. I thank them for the interest they have shown. It is my duty to answer some of the points raised, especially by Mr. Bhandare and Mr. Salve. Both of them said, the theme behind the Bill hits at the very root of quality of the people. My plea is also that there is no equality achieved by the present position. It depends on the definition one gives to equality. According to them, equality means, each State is allotted a number of States in the House of the People in such a manner that the ratio between the number of seats and the population of the States is as far as practically the same for all States. But my plea is that this system breeds inequality.

Some States are vigerously implementing the family planning programme, and their population is reduced; it may be Tamilnadu or any other State. Their representation in this House and their share in the central taxes by way of devalution is also reduced, whereas other States which do not effectively implement the family planning programme get all the advantages. How can you say that this is based on equality?

Our country is in a unique situation. We are the first country in the developing world to have family planning as an official policy. Perhaps we are the first country to approach the UN with a request to send an evaluation team to study the programme.

So, I think we may not have a precedent for this kind of constitutional amendment. Shri Bhandare profusely quoted from almost all the constitutions of the world. He says that we have no precedents. I say that ours is a special situation. So we need not have precedents. Special situations call for special remedies which can be quoted as precedents by others.

Moreover, we may not have a precedent for the House of the People. But, as Shri Sezhiyan has pointed out, this principle is not followed in the Rajya Sabha. So, I ask a counter question to those who say that there is no precedent. I say that in almost all the federal constitutions of the world except that of Canada, the representation for States in the Upper House is equal. In the United States each has two Senators in the Upper House. In the Switzerland each Canton has two deputies in the Council. In Australia each State has ten Senators in the Upper House. In Canada the Upper House consists of nominated members, and that is an exception. So, in our country we do not follow that cardinal principle. We are following a different method.

Article 80 (2) talks of the composition of the Council of States. The Fourth Schedule freezes the number of representatives from the States. Under this system, while UP has 34 representatives a States like Assam has only 7 representatives in the Rajya Sabha. Now you find fault with me when I say that we should fix the representation on the basis of the 1951 census figures. But how did the architects of the Constitution arrive at this figure of 34 for UP and one for Himachasl Pradesh ?

Here I want to quote Basu :

"Consequential changes in the allocation of seats have been made in the Fourth Schedule maintaining in tact the original formula of one seat per million for the first five milhions and one seat for every additional two millions or part thereof exceeding one million."

This he has taken from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Constitution Ninth Amendment Bill, 1956. Naturally, they have freezed the number of seats in the Council of States according to the population of 1951. When we have done that regarding the Council of States, what is wrong in following that here also ?

Some hon. member said that what I seek to do is unreal. But we are following that

unreal practice in the case of the Council of States. The very name Council of States indicates a House of the States where all the States get equal opportunity. But the principle of equality, about which Shri Bhandari and Shri Salve waxed eloquent is not followed there.

Then somebody asked that why in the matter of distribution of revenues and taxes we should bind ourselves to an out-dated census ? I have got a precedent here, and that also on the authority of the First Finance Commission. In Argentina in the devolution of central taxes and revenues 30 per cent is on the basis of population, and the population figures are not of the preceding census. Here I want to quote the First Finance Commission :

> "In Argentina the Federal Government also shares some tax receipts directly with the provinces · ·still another 30 per cent based on population relying on the 1914 census figures rather than more recent estimates.

So, according to my friends here, Argentina is following out-dated census figures. In that way, they maintained some equality. For those friends who want some precedent I give this precedent from Argentina

16.00 hrs.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, while speaking the other day, said that there are certain reasons other than the effective implementation of family planning for the increase of population. He is quite right. Because he hails from West Bengal, he quoted his example. There migration is a great problem. During 1957 when the Second Finance Commission visited Calcutta, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal argued this case. He said that migration should be taken into account while deciding the share of Central taxes. I think the Second Finance Commission has given a sufficient answer for this problem. It said:—

> "We are aware that a continuous stream of refugees has been coming into West Bengal from East Bengal since the census. . We do not think it right to readjust the population of West Bengal on this account as other factors, such as variations in birth and death rates, inter-State migration etc., may have produced changes of population in other States also."

So, in their recommendation they did not take into consideration the migration aspect of it, but regarding grants-in-aid under article 275 they have taken it into consideration.

The most uncharitable criticism came from Shri Salve, if I may say so. He is a vendor of statistics because he is a reputed chartered accountant by profession. Regarding my figures, he repeated the remark of Mark Twain that there are lies, damn lies and statistics. I understand, he has been to America for giving professional advice; he had been to Pakistan for arguing before the income-tax tribunal there and I do not know whether he armed himself with lies, damn lies or statistics.

He also said—I want to quote from his speech—it makes little difference to people whether there are 30 representatives from Tamil Nadu or there are 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35. But we do care. Perhaps, his party may not care; that is why, they lost some of the bye-elections in Nagpur and West Bengal. But we do care; our pepole do care. In the coming years we have got some definite methods for family planning. For a long time family planning was a guessing game played in a dark room. Now some light has been thrown on to it. In the other House there was the Bill to liberalise abortion. Euphemistically it is called the Medical Termination of Pregnency Bill.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Minister has said that family planning has been more efficaciously and effectively implemented in Maharashtra and Kerala. I did not have these figures; therefore, I did not raise that point. If this is the correct position., the basis of your argument is knocked off.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I cannot compete with the hon, Minister in giving figures.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Statistics again :

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Yes. But in the statement of objects and reasons I have put Tamil Nadu because I know Tamil Nadu and have put Tamil Nadu as an example. May be, Maharashtra may be . effectively implementing family planning. I speak for Maharashtra also. I speak for all States which

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

are effectively implementing the family planning programme.

I think, the birth rate can be made stationary in future. Dr. Chandrasekhar, when he was Minister here, talked about certain contraceptive injections which can prevent pregnancy for some years. With these methods we can arrive at a stationary birth rate. It may take a decade or two or three decades. Until then, we have to adopt some method or the other.

The Minister said that we are getting more and more Plan assistance. But I can quote another set of figures. In the First Plan we got 10.8 per cent of the total Central assistance for all States put together. In the Second Plan it was 9 per cent; in the Third Plan it was 7.4 per cent; in the original Fourth Plan (1966-71) we got 7 per cent; in the annual plans (1966-69) we got 6.7 per cent; in the Draft Fourth Plan (1969-74) it is 5.7 per cent. Year by year, Plan by plan our assistance is getting lower. Probably, the population control is one of the reasons. It is not the only reason but it is one of the reasons.

My hon. friend said that we are parochial. But sometimes federalism is mistaken for parochialism. Mr. Salve advised us that we should think like Indians first and Indians last. We are second to none in thinking like Indians first and Indians last. We are not only thinking like Indians but we are acting like Indians. We are effectively implementing the family planning programme.

Our population is equivalent to 6 Brazils, 9 Nigerias, 15 Egypts and more than 50 Kenyas to which we are adding each year the population of an Australia or Peru. That is why we are effectively implementing the family planning programme. We are in the forefront of the family planning programme.

You have said that your Health Ministry has approached the Cabinet. Mr. K.K. Shah, when he was Minister here, in a press conference held in October, 1970, said, "The population in 1966 should be the basis for allotment of funds to the States and any additional birth should not be reckoned with." I think, that idea is being pursued now. If you do not consider this point, if you do not consider reduction of population because of effective family planning programme, our people will ask : Why should we adopt this method effectively when by adopting this, our representation in Parliament is getting reduce, our Central assistance is getting reduced and our devolution of Central taxes is getting reduced? So, the time has come when the people may think otherwise and it will given a set-back to the family planning programme. That is why I urge upon the Government to do something about it.

Forget about Tamil Nadu. I have no fetish for 1951 census figures. You may put some year according to the consensus arrived at by the N.D.C. Probably, the National Development Council may be the proper forum for that. I say, it should be 1951 basis. But then the Central Family Planning Council which met at Bhopal during November, 1969 strongly recommended that the estimated population in 1968 should continue to be the basis of representation in Parliament and the allocation to States for the next 15 years. They have suggested 15 years. Why ? The reason is simple. Very soon, we would have attained uniformity of targets regarding family planning programme. So, at least, for some years to come, until we arrive at a uniformity of targets regarding family planning programme, something should be done. Otherwise, we will be setting the clock back in regard to the family planning programme.

As the hon. Minister rightly pointed out, the main purpose of any Private Member's Bill is not that it will be passed unanimously or with a majurity. We are focussing the attention of the House and of the Government through this so that sometimes it may set a float ideas which with influx of time may catch up the minds of the people and force the Government to bring forward a suitable legislation.

I think, I have partially achieved the object. So, I am not pressing for this Bill. I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.09 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new articles 23A and 23B)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The object of this Bill is to insert two clauses after Section 23 in the Constitution :

"23A. (1) All children of the age of fourteen years or less shall have the right to free education.

(2) Education shall be compulsory for all children till they have completed the age of fourteen years.

23B. The State shall provide monetary assistance to every citizen who has completed the age sixty years or remains chronically ill or is permanently incapicated or disabled and has nothing to fall back upon and is unable to fend for himself."

I sincerely hope that the Government will consider accepting this Bill or coming forward with one of their own to see that the Directive Principles of the Constitution with regard to free and compulsory education for children under 14 years and some form of old-age insurance are implemented. I believe that the cost will be in the vicinity of Rs. 10 crores a year. I am sure hon. Members will agree this is not much and this is not a vast sum considering the large number of levies of taxation that Mr. Chavan has recently introduced.

[DR. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair*]

16.10 hrs.

The object of my bill is to give legal effect substantially to what is contained in Article 41, and Art. 45 of the Constitution. Art. 41 and Art. 45, being in the nature of Directive Principles, are not justiciable and as such not inforceable by the courts. Article 41 reads :

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want."

Article 45 reads :

"The State shall endeavour top Provide within a period of ten years....."

It is well over that period now—

"from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and complusory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

I need not stress the need of education particularly to the school-going children of under 14 years of age. This is very necessary in a developing country like ours. The House is no doubt aware that more than 50% of Indian population is below 21. I do not know what their correct number is, but I think, a considerable number is below 14.

Government's preaching of socialism and *garibi hatao* will not mean anything if it cannot implement the directive Principles of the Constitution and give compulsory education to children below 14 years of age. Just like the United States or Britain or other advanced countries, India has to give social security to the aged above 60, because, we have got to accept the fact as society develops, a time is to come when the children will not take care of their parents, and the Government of the State has to step in. The State collects taxes and the taxes we have are expropriatory. In such a situation I don't think the State can absolve itself of the need to follow the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution.

If you want to build a great India, you need highly qualified young men and women. If you go out in the villages, in spite of the efforts claimed to be made for education, you find that many children are virtually illiterate. Even in respect of the question of Family Planning, if those programmes have to be a success, you have to educate the people. Without proper education, that will not be a success.

I can tell about my own State, Rajasthan; if you go in the villages, in the desert area, you will find that the children have no cloth to

[Dr. Karni Singh]

wear, and these areas face famine conditions. This Congress Government in Rajasthan asks them to pay 50% amount before a school can be built. What kind of a welfare State is this ? I can understand *garibi hatao* at the election time. But, what about the responsibility of the Government ? Can you not provide free schools even after so many years of independence ? If you cannot give free schools but ask the people to make the contribution, then I ask what kind of a Welfare State is this ? What are you doing ?

We have heard so much of the slogan *garibi hatao* in the election time. Mr. Palkhiwala put it beautifully the other day. He said, during the election time it is *garibi hatao*. After the election time it is *amiri hatao*. Even a 10 year old child, if he is given one meal, will be able to say *amiri hatao*.

But *garibi hatao* which sounds jolly well is a much more difficult thing. If the Government fails to *garibi hatao* and I am sure they are going to, because it will take them a good many 20 years before any semblance of *garibi hatao* is seen in this country, then confiscatory taxation would be the only way, and 10 or 20 or 50 or 100 or 200 or 500 families will be finished and pilloried and that would be the end of it. But as for the man in the street, how do you reach him ? If the Government today is interested only in seats and in its slogans, and is not even prepared to put through what is written in the Constitution, then I tell you that this Government has failed, and, therefore, I repuest them with all earnestness—because today we in the Opposition do not have much of votes—that if they do not accept my Bill, they should come forward with some sort of legislation which will give old age insurance, which will look after our old people and sick people and give free compulsory education to everybody. A Bill like this is long overdue and the time has come when we must take stock of the situation.

The directive principles are not intended to be merely moral precepts and empty platitudes as was made clear by Dr. Ambedkar himself who said :

"It is the intention of the Assembly that in future both the legislature and the executive should not merely pay lipservice to these principles but they should be made the basis of legislation and executive action that may be taken hereafter in the matter of governance of the country."

The mandate of article 41 has been ignored hitherto and no adequate provision has been made securing public assistance in case of old age, sickness and disablement and other cases of undeserved want. Old age insurance and social security are some things that India needs today. If you talk about socialism in one way, then you have got to provide the other socialistic amenities that go with it and that follow as a corollary.

In a democracy, education is a must. I do not know whether our counrty is to remain a democracy or it will go the communist way. This is for the nation to decide. But I do feel that as long as India is a democracy, as long as the people choose their government and as long as the people have the right to decide what type of government they will have, still then education is a must. If we decide ultimately to become a nation or a State where people become just numbers in a computer, that is a different situation.

Right now, I feel that the emphasis on education and on primary compulsory education is so important, that Government cannot sit back and merely defeat my Bill and then say that have no funds. They have the funds. If you look through the budget, you find that the people on the street are today asking what kind of *garibi hatao* is this. I ask you on the floor of this House what kind of *garibi hatao* is this, if you cannot give those people in the villages, to boys and girls who have no clothes to wear, free education, but you go to their parents and say 'Bring 90 per cent' ? What kind of welfare State is this ? This is a hoax. The country has had enough of slogans and hoaxes. We want to see something definite. If it is said *Ameeri hatao*, I say OK, but let there be *garibi hatao* as well. But if you do not, by God, you pay for it.

Regarding the directive principles and the philosophy of the Constitution, unfortunately, the impression has gained ground in the organs of the State that because the directive principles set forth in Part IV of the Constitution are expressly made by article 37 unforceable by courts, these directives are mere pious

hopes not deserving immediate attention. I emphasise that no part of the Constitution is more important than part IV. That part together with Part III embodies the philosophy of our Constitution. To ignore these directives is to ignore the sustenance and the hopes held out to the nation and the very ideals on which our Constitution is built today.

Twenty years have gone, and the pledge has not been redeemed. Therefore, I very earnestly beg of this House today that this Bill may not be taken lightly as an Opposition Bill that is to be defeated, but hon. Members in this House from all sites who are fully aware and awakened to the needs of the country should realise that without adequate education, this country cannot stand shoulder to shoulder with the other developed countries, and, therefore, they will have to accept this Bill or something like this.

I would like to give this House a very small idea of how other countries have taken care of a similar situation. A provision that finds a distinctive place in any constitutional document is the subject of free education up to a certain standard, to the citizens of a country. It is ensured as a fundamental right and invariably made compulsory. In certain countries such as Ireland, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Colambia, the State provides for free primary education.

Article 83 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark of June 5, 1915 with the amendments of September 10, 1920 says :

"Children whose parents have not the means to ensure education have the right to free instruction in the puplic schools."

The same thing applies today; in our country, the Government has always been looked upon as a *man baap*. Wherever children cannot get education, it is the responsibility of the state to give them free education.

Art. 23 of the Luxumburg Constitution of Oct. 17, 1968 says :

"The state shall ensure that every Luxemburg national receives elementary education. The law shall prescribe the manner in which the cost of public instruction shall be met."

Article 35 of August 5, 1886, stated

"Primary instruction shall be free in the schools of the state and obligatory to the extent defined by law" Art. 3(IV) of the constitution of the United States of Mexico states.

"Primary education shall be compulsory and shall be given free of charge by the state."

As to the provision regarding giving public assistance in old age, I would corroborate my point of view by a few illustrations from the constitutions of other countries. Article 45(4) (1) of the Irish constitution says :

"The state pledges itself to safeguard and, wherever necessary, to contribute to the supporte of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged".

Article 161 of the Weimar Constitution reads :

"The state shall, with the controlling participation of the insured establish comprehensive scheme of insurance for the conservation of health and of the capacity to work, for the protection of maternity, and for the amelioration of the economic consequences of old age, infirmity and the changing circumstances of life".

I have gone on and on. You can look all over the developed countries. The poor, the aged, the widows have been taken care of by the State. I feel that now that we have a socialistic budget, which many of us think is verging on communism, the time has come when this Government must take up these important matters.

I do not like to sit back and see my country take second place. I want to see India right out in the forefront. How does India achieve that pride of place ? It would be through education. As long as India's boys and girls are a second class manpower, educated not in the proper manner, half-baked educated people, India will remain a second-rate country. We have to increase the base of our education. The boys going to school and are under 14 years are the ones to be given good education, good discipline and you have to inculcate

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Indian culture into them. Out of that will come a great country.

I hope that the Ministers are not totally obsessed with their election propaganda, because I do agree that the old, the infirm and the aged are unable to vote and therefore can be ignored, but is not fair. Every citizen of this country has equal rights to be provided by the state and irrespective of party slogans during the election, now is the time for this party and this Government to show to the nation that they are in fact serious about raising the standards of living, about taking care of the aged and the infirm and about giving free education to its poor little chidren who cannot get assistance and cannot educate themselves otherwise.

I will make one last quotation. It will be recalled that the Indian National Congress in its declaration on fundamental rights and duties adopted at its Allahabad session in 1933-34 also included a provision to this effect. Clause 2(b) of the declaration statetd :

"The State shall safeguard the interest of industrial workers and shall secure them protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment".

So they are committed to this. I hope the hon. House will take this Bill into consideration and that this Bill because of its importance not only to a few selected people, but millions of countrymen in our country will receive its due consideration. I commend the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

SHRI M. G. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely:—

(1) Shri Chhutten Lal

(2) Shri Hiralal Doda

(3) Shri Nathuram Mirdha

(4) Shri Shrikishan Modi

(5) Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray

(6) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma

(7) Dr. H. P. Sharma; and

(8) Shri S.N. Singh.

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session".

MR. CHAIRMAN : Both the original motion and the amendment are now before the House.

जो विधेयक पेश किया गया है उसके अदर आर्टिकल 41 और 45 की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है :

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work ,to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment,old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

कभी कभी कुछ विधेयक इस प्रकार के लाये जाते है जिनमें वास्तविकता को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं रक्खा जाता । जिस समय राजस्थान में राजा-महाराजाओ का राज्य था उस समय वहा एजुकेशन पर डेढ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता था और आज शिक्षा पर 40 करोड रुपया खर्च किया जाता है ।

डा. कर्णी सिंह : उस समय कोई टैक्स नहीं था ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आज तो माननीय सदस्य ने कह दिया कि अगर वहां कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन रक्खी जाती है तो उसके लिये जो स्कूल खुलेंगे उनके खर्च का 50 परसेंट राज्य को देना होगा । लेकिन यह बात गलत है । यह कोई जरूरी बात नहीं है कि आप रुपया दें । राजा महाराजाओं के समय में जब हम दोहरी गुलामी सहते थे तब एजुकेशन पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता था । आज सवाल यह है कि जो राज्य पहले से इतना पिछड़ा हुआ था उसमें उस समय की तुलना में हम आज कहां हैं । आपने आब्जेक्ट्स ऐंड .रीजन्स

के स्टेटमेंट में जो फैक्ट्स मेन्शन किये हैं उनसे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि माननीय सदस्य कोई अच्छी भावना लेकर यहां नहीं आये हैं । उन्होंने यह बतलाने की कोशिश की है कि यह गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट्स शिक्षा के मामले में जो चाहे कर सकती हैं । लेकिन इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान न दिला कर उन्होंने एक तरह का इशारा किया और लिखा कि :

> " इनमें जनता की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं का समावेश है, जो यदि समय रहते पूरी न हुई, तो संविधान का धीरे धीरे ह्रास होता जायेगा । राज्य ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक वस्तुतः कुछ भी नहीं किया है ।"

आपने कहा कि राज्य ने अपनी तरफ से इसमें कुछ नहीं किया है ।

> "और निर्देशक तत्वों को, जिनकी रक्षा करने का राज्य को निर्देश दिया गया है, उपेक्षा अवमंण्यता या अवहेलना द्वारा क्षीण होने देना राज्य के लिए उचित और न्यायसगत नहीं हो सकता ।"

जितने भी वर्डम् डिक्शनरी में थे उनको उन्होंने लिख दिया । ऐसा कोई भी शब्द नहीं रह गया जिससे ऐसा मालूम हो कि गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया है । आज वास्तविकता तो यह है कि एजुकेशन के मामले में हर एक स्टेट ने विकास किया है । आज हजारों, लाखों, करोड़ों की तादाद में बच्चे पढ़ते हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आप गरीबों के लिये क्या करते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि इस के लिये काफी कानून बन चुके हैं । एम्प्लायीज स्टेट इंश्योरेंस एक्ट बन चुका है, माइका माइन्स लेबर वेलफेअर फंड ऐक्ट बन चुका है, कोल माइन्स वेलफेअर फंड ऐक्ट बन चुका है, एम्प्लायीज प्राविडेंट फंड ऐक्ट बन चुका है । इतने कानून बने हैं फिर भी किन्हीं किन्हीं जगहों पर ओल्ड एज पेंशन का प्रावधान किया गया है । राजस्थान में जब आदमी 60 साल का हो जाता है और उसके पास कमाने के साधन नहीं होते हैं तब उसको 30 रु. माहवार मिलता है ।

आज जिन स्टेट्स की आर्थिक हालत अच्छी है या जो खर्च करने की स्थिति में हैं वह खर्च करती हैं । पंजाब में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन कम्पल्सरी कर दी गई है । चाहे कोई भी स्टेट हो, सारी स्टेट्स एजुकेशन के मामले में बड़ी बड़ी धनराशियां खर्च कर रही हैं । इसलिये यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि उन्होंने उपेक्षा की है, अवमंण्यता दिखलाई है या अवहेलना की है । न तो उन्होंने अवहेलना की है, न अवमंण्यता दिखलाई है और न उपेक्षा की है । सारी स्टेट्स इस बात के लिये सचेत हैं, जागरूक हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिक्षा फैले, शिक्षा का प्रचार हो । इस शिक्षा के मामले में जगह जगह चौदह साल तक के बच्चों के पढ़ने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है । आज जितने भी पंचायत क्षेत्र हैं उनमें प्राइमरी स्कूल्स खोले गये हैं । कहीं कहीं तो हालत यह है कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों में लड़के नहीं हैं, लेकिन टीचर्स हैं । तीन तीन टीचर्स हैं और वहां करीब तीस लड़के हैं या चालीस लड़के हैं । पांच पांच मील के क्षेत्र में एक एक प्राइमरी स्कूल चल रहा है । हर एक विल्लेज में एक स्कूल है । लेकिन होता क्या है ? सीजन के दिनों में काश्तकार के दिनों में टीचर्स बैठे रहते हैं लेकिन लड़के नहीं आते हैं । इन्होंने कहा है कि आर्टिकल्ज 41 और 45 को यह लीगल शेप देना चाहते हैं । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि स्टेट्स की हालत अच्छी हो । आप तो जानते ही हैं कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स की हालत खराब है । यह कहा जाता है कि कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन कर दी जाए । कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन करना ठीक है । लेकिन उन काश्तकारों के लड़कों को, उन गरीबों के लड़कों को आप कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन दे देंगे जो आजीविका के लिए काम करते हैं तो उनकी क्या हालत होगी, क्या इस पर भी आपने विचार किया है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि प्रेरणा नहीं है । उन्होंने कहा है कि जरूर पढ़ाएं । हम कब कहते हैं कि न पढ़ायें । आपने कहा है कि स्टेट्स

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इसकी अवहेलना कर रही है। मैं कहता हू कि नहीं कर रही है। स्टेट्स का प्रयास, उनका प्रयत्न, उनका सारा ध्यान इस ओर है और वे मेहनत से काम भी कर रही हैं। सभी स्टेट्स इस बात की ओर ध्यान देती हैं कि शिक्षा का प्रसार होना चाहिये और शिक्षा दी भी जा रही है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि जब राजा महाराजाओं का राज्य हुआ करता था तब क्या हालत थी ? तब उन्होंने क्या किया था ? उनकी अपनी जो राजधानी हुआ करती थी वहीं तक शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया था। बीकानेर हो गया, जोधपुर हो गया या उदयपुर हो गया या और कोई जगह हो गई। वहीं वे अपने-अपने कालेज खोल दिया करते थे। एक आध स्कूल इधर-उधर खोल दिया जाता था, एक आध गाव में खोल दिया जाता था। लेकिन गावों की तरफ वे कभी देखते नहीं थे। आज आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि गाव गाव में पाठशालायें खोल दी गई हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने उठा कर सब्ज बाग दिखाने की कोशिश की है और ऐसा दर्शाने की कोशिश की है कि हम संविधान में तरमीम करने के लिए प्रगतिशील कानून ला रहे है। प्रगतिशील कानून लाने की उनकी इच्छा नही है। आप जो कुछ लाए है टीका टिप्पणी करने के खयाल से लाए है, यह बताने के लिए अपनी कस्टिट्यूएंसी में कि आप प्रगतिशील कानून ला रहे हैं, इसको लाए हैं। प्रगतिशील कानून यहा रखने की आपकी इच्छा नही है। आपने क्या कहा है ? आप कहते है कि कम्पलसैरेली लोगो से पचास प्रतिशत खर्चा लिया जाता है। आपने ऐसा कह कर निराधार और बेबुनियाद एलीगेशन लगा दिया है—

डा. कर्णी सिंह : नहीं लेते हैं ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा यह गलत है। आज भी गवर्नमेंट अगर उसके पास पैसा होता है तो देती है, खर्च करती है।

डा. कर्णी सिंह : यह रिकार्ड पर आ गया है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं भी एम. एल. ए. रहा हूं। बराबर स्टेट्स पैसा देती है। कितने ही गावों में स्कूल बने हैं। यह जरूरी है कि वहां कोई कम्पलशन हो। राजस्थान में किस हद तक एजुकेशन का प्रसार हुआ है, उसके आंकड़े मैं आपको बताने के लिए तैयार हू। राजा महाराजाओं के जमाने में जहा एजुकेशन पर हमारे यहा डेढ करोड रुपया खर्च होता था वहा आज चालीस करोड से अधिक खर्च होता है—

DR KARNI SINGH : Sir, on a point of order. Is the discussion on what happened 50 years ago or are we discussing during the atomic age ? The hon member must try and say whether he agrees with compulsory education or disagrees with it. If he says what happened on 1950 or what had happened in Henry VIII's time, who is interested in it? Do you want to educate your children today or do you not? Do you want compulsory education or not ? If you doubt my motives, it is not going to help anyone

SHRI M C. DAGA . You quoted certain things.

DR. KARNI SINGH . You can contradict them.

MR. CHAIRMAN . There is no point of order.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा इन्होने कहा कि अवहेलना, उपेक्षा, और अनादर हो रहा है। इसका उत्तर मैंने इनको दिया है। इन्होंने राजस्थान की बात कही तो मैंने कहा कि हम भी चाहते हैं कि एजुकेशन हो। क्या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर रही है। मैं चाहता हू कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज का सभी स्टेट्स पालन करे। जितना हर स्टेट्स कर सकती है करे। आप तो संविधान में संशोधन करवाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि कितने ही कानून बन चुके हैं लेबर के वास्ते। कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट है। ओल्ड एज है। जिन फैक्ट्रीज पर ये कानून लागू होते हैं, वहां लेबर को फायदा पहुंचता है। क्या पहले जमाने में कोई ऐसे कानून थे ? आज भी राजस्थान में कम से कम चौदह लाख

रुपया उन लोगों को मिलता है जो कमाने के लायक नहीं हैं। सालहा-साल मिलता रहता है। हर आदमी जो कमा नहीं सकता है, कमाने की स्थिति में नहीं है और साठ साल से ऊपर का हो गया है, उसे मिलता है—

डा. कर्णी सिंह : ओल्ड एज पेंशन का कानून बनाने के क्या आप खिलाफ है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : वह होना चाहिये। संविधान का मंशा भी यही है। स्टेट्स को कोशिश करनी चाहिये, एंडेवर करना चाहिये। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आर्टिकल 41 और 45 का सहारा लेकर इसको कराया जाए। स्टेट्स की जितनी ताकत है उसके मुताबिक उनको करना चाहिये, आर्थिक हालत को देखते हुए ज्यादा से ज्यादा करना चाहिये—

श्री क. ना. तिवारी (बेतिया) : होना चाहिये या नहीं होना चाहिये ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं समझता हूं कि कम्पलसरी और मैंडेटरी होना जरूरी नहीं है।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का कृतज्ञ हूं कि उन्होंने राज्य की विदेश नीति की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि जब हम भविष्य में राज्य की निदेशक नीति के आधार पर कोई कार्यक्रम सदन में लायेंगे, तो वह भी इस बात को याद रखेंगे। हम देखते हैं कि राज्य की निदेशक नीति से सम्बन्धित जो बातें कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के काम की होती हैं, उन को तो वे याद करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम कोई अनवेलकम बात जैसे, आर्थिक विषमता दूर करने का प्रयास राज्य की निदेशक नीति से निकाल कर सदन और देश के सामने पेश करते हैं, तो उधर बैठे हुए कई माननीय मित्र उसका विरोध करने लगते हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जिस विषय की तरफ माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, वह आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण है।

किसी भी देश के लिए यह गर्व की बात नहीं हो सकती है कि उसकी जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अशिक्षित हो। न ही उसके लिए यह गर्व की बात हो सकती है कि उसके यहां के बड़े लोग संरक्षण-विहीन हों, वृद्धावस्था में उनकी कोई पूछ न हो और वे मारे-मारे फिरें। आजादी के पहले से लेकर आज तक कांग्रेस की जो नीति और कार्यक्रम रहे हैं, वे सब इससे सम्बन्धित रहे हैं। हम हमेशा इस बात की कोशिश करते रहे हैं कि हम राज्य की निदेशक नीतियों पर अमल करते रहें और देश को आगे बढ़ाते रहें।

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इतने स्कूल हो जायें कि हमारे सभी बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में न सिर्फ स्कूल खोले जायें, बल्कि हर एक परिवार की ऐसी अवस्था हो जाये कि वह अपने बच्चों को स्कूल में भेज सके, क्योंकि आज इस बात से कौन इन्कार कर सकता है कि गांवों में रहने वाले बहुत से परिवारों के सामने अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेजने के सम्बन्ध में व्यावहारिक दिक्कतें हैं।

यह कह देना आसान है कि अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेजो, लेकिन उन लोगों के सामने आर्थिक और सामाजिक दिक्कतें हैं। जिन गांवों में आज तक पांच, सात, आठ साल की लड़कियों की शादी हो जाती हो, जहां आठ, नौ साल की लड़कियां पर्दे में रहने के लिए मजबूर की जाती हों, यदि हम यह उम्मीद करें कि वहां की लड़कियां हमारे स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिए आयेंगी, तो इस बात को तुरन्त मान लेना मुश्किल है। हमारे सारे कार्यक्रम शून्य में नहीं बनाये जाते, बल्कि वे कुछ ठोस सच्चाइयों और दिक्कतों को सामने रख कर तैयार किये जाते हैं। हमें इसी तरह से आगे बढ़ना पड़ता है, लेकिन फिर भी हम आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य के पास ये आंकड़े होंगे कि आजादी के समय स्कूल जाने वाले लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या क्या थी और आज उनकी

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

संख्या क्या है। उनके पास बीकानेर से सम्बन्धित ये आंकड़े होंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है।'

शिक्षा पर पैसे लगते है।

वृद्धावस्था का पेंशन है। उस में पैसे लगते हैं। यह आसान है कहना कि फलां देश में पेंशन की व्यवस्था है, फलां देश में यह शिक्षा है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ जरा सा अपना घर भी देखना चाहिए। एक उर्दू का शेर है उसका आधा हिस्सा मुझे याद नहीं है—देखा जो उनका घर अपना घर याद आया।

अमेरिका—

5 percent of the world population 40 per cent of the world income.

Soviet Union—8 per cent of the world population, 11 per cent of the world income.

East European countries Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria etc, 6 per cent of the world population and 6 per cent of the world income.

Western Europe—13 per cent of the world population, 23 per cent of the world income.

और हिन्दुस्तान तथा एशिया और अफ्रीका के देश—67 percent of the world population 15 per cent of the world income तो ऐसे देश में अगर पिछड़ापन न हो, बेकारी न हो, गरीबी न हो तो दूसरी चीज क्या होगी? इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हू कि इच्छा की कमी नहीं है, उत्साह की कमी नहीं है। वह तो रोज रोज प्रगट हो रहा है हमारे कामों से, उनसे सहयोग की कमी जरूर होती है।

दूसरी बात—हमारे संविधान के अनुसार शिक्षा राज्य का विषय है। वहां मिस्टर मनोहरन नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर हम संविधान में संशोधन कर शिक्षा जैसे विषय को भी राज्य से छीनते रहे तो हिन्दुस्तान के फेडरल रूप को कहां तक रख सकेंगे, इसमें शंका हो जायगी। यह सुधार राज्यों में नहीं हो रहा है। मैं कल कहते कहते रुक गया कि इसको सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट बनाना चाहिए। आज डा. कर्णी सिंहजी कहते हैं कि शिक्षा को सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट बनाना चाहिए। यह मानना कि हम जहां बैठे है वहीं सारा काम हो रहा है और जहां सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट नहीं है वहां कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है ...

डा. कर्णी सिंह : यह मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आपके विधेयक को स्वीकार करना चाहेंगे तो इसके लिए विधान में संशोधन करना होगा और इसको निकालना होगा स्टेट लिस्ट में से। तो जो लोग और बढ़ाना चाहते है स्टेट लिस्ट को वह कभी इस को आसानी से नहीं कबूल करेंगे। मै यह कह रहा हू।

वृद्धावस्था के पेंशन की बात है। माननीय सदस्य विदेश गए होंगे। वहां उन्हें देखने का मौका मिला होगा। विदेश में और अक्सर यूरप के देशो में वृद्ध ग्राम नाम के ग्राम बन गए है। जितने दिन तक लोग काम करते हैं वह अपनी कमाई का थोड़ा सा हिस्सा जमा करते हैं। जब तक रिटायर होते है तब तक वह उस वृद्ध ग्राम में एक फ्लैट खरीदने लायक पैसा जमा कर लेते हैं। जिन्दगी के बाकी दिन वह वहां गुजारते है। मैंने भी देखा वह गांव, मुझे बहुत अच्छा नहीं लगा, केवल बूढ़े बूढ़े पुरुष और स्त्रियां वहां थी। लेकिन यह वहां तो संभव हो सकता है इसलिए कि उनकी कमाई ऐसी है कि वह उसमें से जमा कर सकते है। लेकिन हमारे यहां आज कितने लोग ऐसे है कि जिनकी कमाई ऐसी है कि जिससे वह कुछ पैसा निरन्तर जमा कर सकते हैं जिससे कि उन्हें बुढ़ापे में एक मकान दस पन्द्रह साल जिन्दगी के बाकी दिन गुजारने के लिए मिल जाय? जो हमारे देश की औसत कमाई है मध्यम वर्ग की वह तो ऐसी नहीं है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सके और इसका सारा बोझ राज्य पर पड़ जाय तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि हमारे पास काफी इस काम

के लिए पैसे हो सकते हैं, चाहे यह उद्देश्य कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो ?

माननीय सदस्य ने इन सारे ही कामों में खर्च दस करोड़ बताया । यह गिनती मैं नहीं समझ पाता । सारे देश में फ्री कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन इंट्रोड्यूस करने का सवाल है, सारे देश में ओल्ड एज पेंशन इंट्रोड्यूस करने का सवाल है और खर्च केवल दस करोड़, मैं समझता हूं कि 200 करोड़ भी इसके लिए कम है अगर 55-56 करोड़ पापुलेशन की बात सोचें । इसलिए यह जो आंकड़े हैं मुझे कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि नीयत तो जरूर माननीय सदस्य की अच्छी होगी लेकिन नीयत अच्छी होने पर भी कभी कभी कुछ अपनी परिस्थिति का ज्ञान जब होता है तो उसमें कुछ खामी आ जाती है, इसलिए यह दस करोड़ रखे गए हैं ।

मुझसे अभी कहा जा रहा है कि 900 करोड़ रुपया इस पर लगेगा, जिसको कि माननीय सदस्य ने 10 करोड़ कहा है । हमारे देश में सिंचाई चाहिये, हमारे देश में बिजली चाहिये, हमारे देश में मकान चाहिये, हमारे देश में रोजगार के मौके चाहिये, हमारे देश में सड़कें चाहियें, बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के लिए रुपये चाहिये और हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा भी होनी चाहिये और उसके साथ साथ इस काम के लिये 900 करोड़ रुपया चाहिये—ऐसी स्थिति में सभापति महोदय आप स्वयं देख सकते हैं कि इस योजना को पूरा करने में क्या कठिनाइयां है ।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को एक बात और बतलाना चाहता हूं—श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया को धन्यवाद है कि उनके कारण या उन की पार्टी के कारण माननीय सदस्य को अभी इस बात का तजुर्बा नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन मेरे सूबे में 1971 से लेकर आज तक 9 सरकारें बन चुकी हैं इस समय नवीं सरकार चल रही है । हमारे यहां भारत सरकार ने जो 30 हजार टीचिंग यूनिट्स दिये थे वे पांच साल से रखे हुए हैं यानी नये स्कूल खोलने के यूनिट्स और इन 9 सरकारों ने पिछले पांच सालों में 30 हजार यूनिट्स भी बांटने का काम नहीं किया ।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां इस तरह की पोलीटिकल इन-स्टेबिलटी हो वहां भारत सरकार थोड़ा-बहुत रुपया देकर भी क्या मदद पहुंचा सकती है । इस लिये इन तमाम राजनीतिक सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि यह विधेयक हमारे काम का नहीं है । इसके भावों से इसके विचारों से इसके सिद्धान्तों से सहमत होते हुए भी मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Chairman, I respect the sentiments of the Mover of the Bill. I also agree with the principles enunciated in the Bill by the Mover. According to my view, this Government has totally failed to implement the principles enunciated in the Directive Principles of State Policy. It was envisaged by the founding fathers of the Constitution that article 45 and the principles underlying it would be implemented within ten years and compulsory primary education would be provided for all children below 14 years of age.

What is the position today obtainable in different States? Barring one or two States, no State has tried or made sincere efforts to implement the principle of the Directive Principles enunciated in both these articles, which my learned friend, Dr. Karni Singh, the Mover of the Bill, wants to make justiciable because, I know that he feels frustrated that by retaining these in the Directive Principles, the party in power is not prepared to implement those principles. Therefore, it is far better, according to his view, that these principles must be made justiciable. I, therefore, say that I entrirely agree with him so far as the principles are concerned.

I need not mention that education, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has put it, is an investment in man. How far this Government has put this investment in man, is the question of questions. I have not got the figures today but since I happen to deal with the problem of primary education, I know the position available in different States. It was envisaged, as I said in the beginning, by the founding fathers of the Constitution that this principle would be implemented within

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

ten years but to my great surprise and shock, when I go through the programme and the figures of some of the States, I find that some of the States will take more than 20 or 25 years or, even 30 or 35 years, to implement the programme of primary education, to implement the principle enunciated in the Directive Principles. Dr. Ambedkar was justified in saying that these Directive Principles are not pious platitudes and that they are the instruments of instruction given to the party in power. I, therefore, accuse the party that it has totally failed to implement the principles.

Take an illustration of some States like, U. P., Bihar, etc. They will take nearly 50 years at least to implement the Directive Principles. Therefore, the mover of the Bill thought it wise to make the Directive Principles justiciable. May I in all humbleness and humility ask the mover of the Bill, supposing we make the directive principles justiciable does he really think that the Government in power, the party in power, is in a position to implement these principles ? Therefore, what is the use of just dreaming, thinking, of getting the moon when we cannot walk on the earth properly ?

DR. KARNI SINGH : You don't honestly think it is within our powers to give free and compulsory education. I have great respect for you. I want to understand.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I have the greatest respect for you. I know the position obtaining in different States.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (PATAN) : In Gujarat, there is compulsory education.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Unfortunately, I have not got the figures. Otherwise, I would have thrown these figures to representatives of different States. All the States cannot be measured with the same rod in so far as the implementation of the Directive Principles regarding primary education is concerned. From That point of view, and I know the practical difficulties, I do not know whether by translating these principles into justiciable principles, it will be possible for the country to implement them in the near future.

The States are doing their best. I may honestly tell you that the party in power is doing their best. But inspite of the efforts that have been directed to implement the principles regarding primary education, some of the States are not in a position.....

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : You have heard about Bihar that it has not utilised grants given to it.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : I am aware of the fact. Whatever amount is allocated for primary education is not utilised even for that purpose. I am aware of it. I do not want to reflect upon the States.

My quarrel is with the Planning Commission itself. In the Planning Commission, "education" as a subject is missing, if not in toto, to a greater extent. The Planning Commission has not given their necessary, wise, thought this problem that education is an investment in man. The policy is also varying from State to State. I do not agree with the hon. Member who spoke just now that education should not be made the Central subject. It should be made the concurrent subject. Then only, it will be the duty of the Centre in that event to play a more important part or rather plead with the Planning Commission for more allocation to education. But, as I was trying to tell Dr. Karni Singh, some of the States will take 25 years or more with the speed and with the necessary amount of allocation made for primary education to implement these principles.

It is an absolute necessity that every child of 14 years must be given education. In spite of the fact that we have, after Independence, tried to implement three Five-year Plans, the base of illiteracy is increasing. I hope the House will not be surprised to know that illiteracy is increasing in the country. We are trying to remove illiteracy. We find that the number of illiterates is increasing. I want to impress upon the Planning Commission and upon the Government that they should find more money for the subject of Education, and Primary Education, especially.

There are different factors which are responsible for the increasing illiteracy that we find; I am not enumerating those factors. But what I feel is that by making these principles justiciable the country will not be in

a better position, but there will be more litigation. If a person like me could go to the court and that I need not engage the services of advocate, I could put the Government in trouble. So, by going to the court and asking the Government to implement these Directive Principles, the problem will not be solved. Even Dr.Karni Singh may go to the court. I know he will not go to the court. He is not litigation-minded.

Any person would like the poor and the downtrodden and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and our poor peasants and workers to get free education. Therefore, I am anxious about this. I want that this principle should be implemented. But if everybody goes to court what will happen ? I am not the only person. There are thousands and thousands of other persons who may go to the court to enforce these Directive Principles and to force the Government. I wish to tell Dr. Karni Singh that by making the Principles justiciable the practical proposition will not be changed.

With these words, I request Dr. Karni Singh to withdraw his Bill. He has sufficiently focussed the attention of the Government and the general public to this problem. I will also prevail upon the Government, and if I am in a position,-I can even pressurise the Government, that more allocation must be made for primary education, because, education is the birthright of every individual and every citizen. This must be made available to every citizen of the country. How can we afford the children to go without education ?

17 hrs.

Yesterday we heard the Finance Minister telling us about the allocations made for Education. I know, we are in difficulty due to Swadheen Bengla problem which is there. Let us hope that the Swadheen Bangla and the refugees coming in, will be a temporary problem. But, still, with such baffling problems it is not possible for us, for our Government to implement the programmes immediately. That does not necessariiy mean that I am not one who would not pressurise the Government for making more provision for education.

With these words, may I repeat my request ? Since Dr. Karni Singh has sufficiently focussed the attention of the House and of the Government and the people of the country to this problem, I request that he may not press for the passing of this Bill.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I support the views and aspirations which have been expressed in the speeches on this Bill. If education is not propagated, if large number of people are illiterate, the country cannot advance. It has rightly been said that education is the birth-right of the human being.

If we are to eradicate illiteracy, how can it be done ? Large number of people of our country are poor; large number are unemployed; people can not afford even proper food and they cannot bear the expenses of their children going to the schools for getting education. Therefore, it is high time that the Government comes forward to allow each and every children to receive free education. If our present Constitution stands in the way of giving free education. Government should come forward with a Bill to remove that difficulty and to introduce free and compulsory education throughout the country.

An argument has been put forward that if we had a Bill seeking to amend the Constitution for this purpose, then it might take away the federal structure of our States. I would submit that there is no question of its taking away the federal character of the States. Rather, we shall have to give more power to the States. In fact, there is a demand for giving more powers to the States. So, at least some sort of encouragement could be provided whereby each State would be encouraged to introduce free and compulsory education in their areas. But as the financial position of many States stands today, we find that most of our States may not be in a position to bear such a huge expenditure. therefore, the States will have to be subsidised by the Centre, and the Centre should take the responsibility for having the scheme implemented.

If I were to refer to the educational facilities in the communist or socialist countries, it is quite likely that some hon. Member may feel allergic or may feel it a little inconvenient. But I would point out that in the Socialist countries like Russia, China and other places, education is absolutrely free, and the parents do not have to bear any expenses in this regard.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Only the people are not free.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Everybody is free. After all, why should the capitalists be free? Without eliminating capitalists, you cannot build socialism. Without eliminating the big people and without eliminating the smugglers and others, you cannot improve the condition of the poorer classes. If you are to raise their standard of living, you have to put some restrictions on the capitalists.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, I also feel that free and compulsory education must be there. If you leave the common man to his fate, then I am afraid that even after a hundred years, the common man would not be in a position to give education to his children, and domocracy would be a farce in our country with a large number of illiterate persons, and at that rate, we cannot think of the prosperity of the country at all. So, one of the most important things is to have the speread of education so that we have more enlightened people.

I also agree that there should be some old-age pension. Of course, at the present juncture, our country may not afford this fully; so, at least, there should be pensions given from Government to those old men who have none to support them in their old age.

I do not know whether under this Government that thing will come. However, we should make our endeavour. There should not be any difference of opinion in this respect. Therefore, I support the principles and aspirations ennuciated in the Bill.

PROF. S.L. SAKSENA (Maharaj Ganj) : The House must thank Dr. Karni Singh for having brought froward this Bill. I have been surprised and amazed at the opposition which has come from some members of the Congress. I never expected it. It was the Congress Party, which sponsored this directive principle in the Constituent Assembly—I was a member of the Party at that time and took part in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly—and we had put that clause in the directive principles. There was considerble discussion on it and everybody was agreed that within ten years we would be able to achieve the objective of bringing every child upto 14 years of age to School. But 21 years have elapsed since the Constitution was brought into force. Yet we are sorry to find that not even 30 per cent of our children upto 14 years of age are at school today therefore, I am grateful to Dr. Karni Singh for bringing forward this Bill.

Some of my friends opposite have said that it is impracticable and this directive Principle could not be made justiciable. I ask the House how are we going to make it effective otherwise. Poor people where children earn and supplement the family incomes and who cannot economically afford will never send their children to school. These poor people make use of the children for grazing cattle sheep and for doing some other profitable work. So unless we introduce an element of compulsion, that the children must go to school even if the family has to starve a bit, we will not be able to bring about universal primary education of children upto age of 14.

It has been said that universal primary education would take 50 or even 100 years to be brought about. I have been to China four times. The first time I went in 1952, three years after then new Government took over there. I was amazed to find that almost every adult, every child, was being educated there. They were able to do it within a period of 4 years.

How have they done it? They have a bigger population but they have done it by their determination, by giving top importance to education. We do not give education that importance in our system of planning. The Planning Commission has given it a low priority. You will never be prosperous and great unless you give top pririty to education. Mahatma Gandhi realised it and he was trying to enforce his scheme of Compulssry basic education to children upto 14 years so that our children could get education and also for it at the same time by the products of thier handicrafts for he was also aware that it was a costly affair. I think Dr. Karni Singh has under estimated the cost, it will cost at least Rs. 1000 crores every year, I meen the cost of compulsory education of all children up to 14 years of age in the whole country. It is a veryy big sum. But it has to be found if we wish to become a great nation. I therefore think that unless some stern measures are taken, unless Dr. Karni Singh's Bill is passed and the Government is forced to implement it

there will be no end to this problem of illiteracy and the Directive Principle will never be implemented. I therefore hope that the House will accept this Bill. Government is guilty that it has not still fulfilled the promise that has been made in the directive principles of the Constitution 21 years ago. Yesterday a big speech was made by the Finance Minister. But in it he did not give education the improtance that was due to it. I hope now that the attention has been brought to be focussed on it by Dr. Karni Singh, Government will see to it that they implement this directive principle by enforcing the Bill brought forward by Dr. Karni Singh.

Socialism is our slogan. I have gone to almost all the soeiclist countries in the world several times and the mosts important thing that I have seen there is that their children are given the best education. As soon as a child is born, it has to be kept in a nursery up to 3 years of age and in a kinder garten up to seven years of age, then it is given free and compulsory general education, up to 16 years of age. All though the child is nursed and looked after in such a wonderful manner that you cannot imagine. The children of the poorest and the wealthiest are kept together in the nursary and the kinder garten during the hours of the day and they are given all the very best care, education and nourishment that they need. They are educated in nursary for 3 years from the begin ning and in the kindergarten up to the age of seven. From then on up to 16 years they are given general education. After that the most brilliant among them are taken to the unversities and the others go to workshops to learn various trades according to their aptitudes. China which was very poor and had at the some time a vast population has done this and I see no reason why we cannot do this. There must be determination. We must not be afraid of the difficulties. We must face them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय मैं यह बिल लाने के लिए श्री कर्णी सिंह को धन्यवाद देता हूं । लेकिन सर्व प्रथम मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट सेशन चल रहा है । माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि बच्चों के लिए फ्री कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन की व्यवस्था की जाये और जो बूढ़े या बीमार हैं उनको राहत दी जाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बच्चों को प्रोटीन का अच्छा खाना मिले इसके लिए मैदे पर टैक्स लगाया गया । लेकिन सब तरफ से उसका विरोध हुआ । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वित्त मंत्री ने वह टैक्स हटा दिया ।

सभी माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में कहते है कि यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए—हेतु हेतु मद्य भूतने । लेकिन इन सब कामों के लिए पैसा कहां से आये ? जब सरकार कोई टैक्स लगाती है, तो उस समय सब तरफ से उसका विरोध होता है । अगर श्री कर्णी सिंह भी राणा प्रताप की तरह चटाई पर सोने का वादा करते, कह देते कि सरकार उनके धन-दौलत और प्रिवीपर्स को ले ले, ताकि सरकार फ्री एंड कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन जारी करे और बूढ़े, अपाहिज और अपंग लोगों को सहायता करे, अगर इस देश के धनी लोग सरकार को अपना खजाना आफर कर देते, तो इस देश में समाजवाद आ जाता और इस प्रकार की सब जन-कल्याणकारी योजनायें भी कार्यान्वित हो सकतीं ।

मैंने श्री दशरथ देव को पहले भी इस सदन में देखा था । अब वह फिर चुन कर आये है ।

सोशलिज्म का नाम तो सब लेते है । लेकिन पैसा कहां से आए ? सोशलिज्म का तो असली मकसद है कि हर आदमी अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार काम करे और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के अनुसार ले । इसमें देखा जाय कि इस सदन में कितने आदमी है जो अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार काम करते है और अपनी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के अनुसार लेते हैं तो साल में 6 महीने लोकसभा की बैठक होती है, ऐसे ही हम लोग भाषण देते है और काम की बात मेरे जानते शायद कुछ होती है । इस बिल के लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारे जितने भाई सेठ, राजा महाराजा और बड़े-बड़े पैसे वाले लोग हैं कभी इन्होंने कहा कि भाई, इस तरह का टैक्स लगाओ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कहा था ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : देखिए, आपने जो कहा है वह आपने ऐसे दांत से कहा है कि बिल्ली अपने बच्चे को भी उसी दांत से उठाती है और चूहे को भी उसी दांत से पकड़ती है। अगर आप यह कहते, सबसे पहले आप ग्वालियर से आए हैं तो ग्वालियर की महारानी का जो इतना बड़ा महल है यूनिवर्सिटी के पास, वह महल बच्चों के फोर कम्पलसरी एजूकेशन के लिए दे दिया जाये यह आप कहते, और सारे राजे महाराजे यह कहते कि उनका महल उनका खजाना इस काम के लिए ले लिया जाये तो आज हिन्दुस्तान की यह परिस्थिति नहीं होती। तो यह जो बिलकुल थियरिंग है इससे क्या फायदा ? यह बिल लाने से क्या फायदा जब हम इसके लिए त्याग करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। वैसे यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है और एक राजा की तरफ से आया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि राजा साहब इसका नमूना पेश करें। हम बीकानेर गए थे, माननीय सभापति महोदय भी गए थे, हमने आपका महल देखा है, वह गोलमेज साहब को आप दे दें और जो आपका खजाना है, अनाहारात है पुराने वह दे दें तो फ्री एजूकेशन का इन्तजाम हो जाये और बूढ़ों और अनाहिजा का इंतजाम भी हो जाये और आपको हम लोग उसके लिये धन्यवाद देंगे। आपके पिताजी ने गंगा नहर एक बनायी तो उनके नाम पर कितनी दफा वोट लेकर जीत कर आ गए। अब यह एजूकेशन के लिए और बूढ़ों के लिए भी कर दें तो हम लोग आपको धन्यवाद देंगे। बिल की स्पिरिट का हम समर्थन करते हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार जब इस तरह का टैक्स लगाए तो कहीं से भी इस का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr Chairman, Sir, it is always a pleasure to speak on education and more so, when the intentions of the Mover of the Bill for the amendment of the Constitution are being appreciated on both sides of the House.

But there is a very interesting lacuna that I find in the discussion that has gone on so for. Education is being equated with instruction. May I remind the Honorable Members that education comes from the Latin root Educe which means to draw, to draw out the best in man and the best in the child and develop his capicity to the maximum and the best. Unless we do that, we are not imparting any education; we are simply filling his mind with barren facts, and that is a useless waste of time, energy and resources.

When I go to visit some schools in my own State, and in other States of the country, I feel terribly upset to see that the children who study there, have nothing to learn. May I bring to your notice that there are schools where there are more than 100 students in a class? The education as defined by an eminent educationist as collision of one mindwith another, that is hardly the education which we impart. There should be personal contact between the teacher and the taught, and here are our teachers like me, of course, who are still teaching, but who do not even know the names of the students because the numbe of students in a class is beyond a hundred, nd the number of sections in a class is sometimes beyond seven or 10. What can we hope by way of educating the children if we impart such type of education? What greater misery than this would be fall to the country if we make such an education compulsory? Of course, education will be free, and I support the Bill in so far as it seeks to make education free. Here we talk of primary education, in the countries in the west and even in higher Social strate of our own country, there are people who are giving thair children preprimary education. There is a grater stress on preprimary education today-what is called nursery education-kindergarten system of education and all that. The word 'kind' is a German word meaning a child, and kindergarten would mean the garden of children. May I request the hon. Mover of the Bill to go to any school and see whether the school is a garden?

I would say, it is terribly becoming a place where mothers would send their children and be happy that the children spend some time here and come back. No body gains anything. Education is terribly becoming a farce. If we equate education with instruction, we are doing a disservice to the country and the society as a whole. We have to see that the childre[n]

develop the best capacities in them and learnt the best that is to be learnt in this world.

A great educationist defined education as all that remains after all that has been lerant in the school and college is forgotten. It means, real education is the totality of behaviour; it is the development of taste; and finally, it is the emergency of personality. In our schools, nothing of these three thing happens. There is no personality development, no totality of behaviour. Then, what is the idea of amending the Constitution and making education compulsory?

Formerly my constituency was in the Punjab. The Punjab Government, under the leadership of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, of whom I was a bitter critic made education compulosry. In his great enthusiasm, he ordered that there should be single teacher schools. Can you imagine a greater fraud than this that there should be five classes to be taught by a single teacher? This is half-baked education. If a teacher has to teach all the subjects to all the students in all the five classes, how can the teacher be expected to do justice to his job? So, education became a farce and it became a hunting ground for some people who wanted more schools to be opened. More and more schools were opened and the standard went down.

The problem in our country is not that education should be compulsory, but to me, a person who is still teaching, the problem seems to be that education should be what education really is. It should be true to its definition of drawing out what is best in the child and developing it to the highest standard possible. I visited a private school run by a Christian Mission In Ludhiana. It was 1964, when the Olympic Hockey was won by us at Tokyo. I found a teacher pointing out to the children the Tokyo city in a map of Asia and telling them, "This is Tokyo. Here are our hockey players at the moment and we have won the match." I know there are schools in many States in India where no map is a vailable. If we mean that the children of the rich should go to schools where education can be of a higher type, if we say that education should be compulsory for all with a vengeance, then what we are doing is, we are filling the children with vacuum. We are not giving them something healthy. If education is to be a living experience, it has to be selective in approach. More stress should be laid not on primary but on pre-primary education.

Today, if education becomes compulsory, what the poor parents of the children do is, they bribe the shop inspectors and ask them to record the age of the child a little higher, so that they can be employed. I have visited several hotels in Punjab cities where children are employed. If compulsory education is upto 11th year, the age of the children would be entered as twelve and they are employed. So, we vistiate the whole process.

I appreciate the sentiments behind the Bill and I appreciate the feelings of the members who have spoken in support of the Bill. But may I remind them that education means the drawing of the best in the man and if we are unable to do it, it would hardly meet the ends which we have in view if we make it compulsory. So, we should aim at real education. Every child should be given the best education that is available so that he gets a fine personality and he becomes an asset to the nation of which we are a part.

श्री भानसिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल के हक में खड़ा हुआ हूं। यहां पर कुछ तकरीरें हुई हैं—इधर से भी उधर से भी। कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने इसलिये इसको अपोज किया है कि इस बिल को डा० कर्णी सिंह ने पेश किया है। मेरी पार्टी और डा० कर्णी सिंह की पार्टी में, जैसा कि सभी लोग जानते हैं कि डिफरेन्सेज हैं। लेकिन डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो बिल यहां पर पेश किया, है उस पर किसकी डिफेन्स आफ ओपिनियन है यह पता नहीं चला। पानीवर साहब ने यहां एजूकेशन पर तकरीर की और कहा कि यह होना चाहिए। क्यों यह नहीं होना चाहिए यह किसी ने नहीं कहा। कहा यह जाता है कि पैसा कहां से आये। पहले पैसा कहां से आता था? तीन महीने हुए तब आप लोगों में जाकर क्या कह रहे थे? आपने कहा था कि हम समाजवाद लायेंगे तो समाजवाद लाने के लिए यह पहली पौड़ी है। अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आपका समाजवाद कहां से

[श्री भानसिंह भौरा]

आयेगा ? आपने जाकर कहा था कि गरीबी हटाओ, हम समाजवाद लायेंगे । हम भी आपके साथ थे । हमने कहा था कि ठीक है लेकिन अब हो क्या रहा है ? ..(व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : आप इसको जनरल डिस्कशन मत बनाइये । आप सीधे बिल पर ही आ जाइये ।

श्री भानसिंह भौरा इस पार्लियामेन्ट को जो काम 11 साल पहले करना चाहिए था, आर्टिकल 45 के मुताबिक वह हम आज करने जा रहे हैं । आज भी कुछ लोग कहते है कि नहीं होगा । मैं समझता हूं यह अच्छी बात है और अगर एजूकेशन कम्पलसरी हो जाये, बुढापे की पेंशन मिल जाये और राइट टु वर्क भी इसमें आता है । हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी हटाने की जो बात है उस सिलसिले में सोशलिज्म की तरफ आप एक कदम जरूर आगे बढेंगे ।

जहा तक करप्शन हटाने की बात है, मै आपसे कहना चाहता हू कि अगर यह बात हो जाये यानी अगर एक आदमी को यह पता हो कि मेरे बच्चे को फ्री एजूकेशन मिल जायेगी और उसको पता हो कि जब मै बूढा होऊंगा तो उस वक्त मेरे खाने के लिए रोटी मिल जायेगी तो यह जो करप्शन का मामला है वह भी हल हो जायेगा । और जब तक आप ये बाते नही करते है तब तक हर एक यही सोचता है कि मैं पैसा इकट्ठा करूंगा ताकि आगे चलकर के बुढापे में वह काम आ सके । इस लिए ये जो बाते है—बुढापे में पेंशन की और यह जो फ्री एजूकेशन आप करने जा रहे है यह समाजवाद की पहली पौढ़ी है । अगर आप यह नहीं करते है तो इसका यही मतलब होगा कि आप कहते तो कुछ हैं और करते कुछ है । मिनिस्टर साहब यहा बैठे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक पैसा का सवाल है वह आ सकता है । डा. कर्णी सिंह इस बिल को लाये हैं और दस करोड़ तो डा. कर्णी सिंह आप ही दे देंगे ।

डा. कर्णी सिंह : मैं किस तरह से दे दूंगा, यह भी तो फर्माइये ।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : सरकार प्रीविपर्स को खत्म करे, दस करोड अपने आप ही आ जायेगा : ..(व्यवधान)....

जब सरकार वह बिल यहां पर लायेगी तो उस वक्त मैं भी डा. साहब से कहूंगा कि आप भी इसका विरोध न कीजिए । इसलिए इस वक्त डा. साहब जो बिल लाये है वह बहुत अच्छा है और उस वक्त भी डा. साहब उस बिल का विरोध नहीं कर सकेंगे । हम उनसे कहेंगे कि उस वक्त तो आप यह कहते थे और अब आप क्या कहते है । इसलिए मै गवर्नमेंट से अपील करूंगा कि यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है, इसको डा. साहब लाये हों या कोई दूसरा यह सवाल नहीं है, किसी की तरफ से आया हो इसको मान लेना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इसको मान लेगी ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Cahirman, Sir, I want to say:....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will continue his speech when this subject is again taken up. Now we will take up the Half an Hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE-SLOW PROGRESS OF ELECTRIFICATION IN WEST BENGAL- BIHAR AND ORISSA.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Daschowdhury. He will take only ten minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Why do you impose the time limitation?

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह: (मुजफ्फरपुर) सभापति जी, कितना समय हम लोगों को मिलेगा ?

सभापति महोदय: सब को समय नहीं मिलेगा । 10 मिनट माननीय सदस्य बोलेंगे जिन्होंने इस चर्चा को उठाया है, फिर उसका जवाब मंत्री जी देंगे । उस के बाद सवाल पूछे जा सकते हैं ।

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Orissa also should be given some time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am the only person to ask questions today. I may be given the time of four questions.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I think, from each of the States one speaker may be allowed. I will reply next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; according to the Rules only those who have given their names can be called to put questions.

DR. K.L. RAO : He represents only Bengal. There must be someone from Bihar and Orissa also because this is a discussion about all the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am bound by the Rules.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I do not think there is any hard and fast rule. You can easily allow one or two speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may start.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: This is a very important subject and I fear very much whether I will be able to speak out what I want to say within this time limitation of ten minutes, as you have said.

Very often we discuss in this House about the slow progress of electricity and it is more so in the eastern region of India. Here is a specific question that was asked on the last 25th May as to what are the reasons for the slow progress of electricity in three States of India—Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. The only reply that was advanced by this hon. Minister is that these State Governments have not taken so much of care to improve the position of electricity in the respective States.

Certain figures were given. The number of electrified villages and towns in 1968-69 in the case of West Bengal were villages 260 and towns 2; in 1969-70 villages 186, towns nil; in 1970-71 villages 345, towns nil and the footnote is there that three towns remain to be electrified; in the case of Bihar, villages 661 in 1968-69, 797 in 1969-70 and 742 in 1970-71 and the electrification of towns in all those three years nil; in Orissa, in 1968-69 62 villages, in 1969-70 129 villages and in 1970-71 311 villages and towns nil. This is the position.

Even in these days, when we have spent a lot of amount of money since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan and we are just in the middle of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, some of the town areas are not electrified, what to talk of the villages. In Orissa for the last three years no towns were electrified. In West Bengal in the last five years, as stated by the hon. Minister the other day, only two towns were electrified in 1968-69; thereafter nothing happend. Till today towns or area having a concentration of population of 10,000 or more have not yet been electrified.

It is true, in some State Governments they are doing the best to electrify not only the towns but also the villages, we have been told. To be short on this point, in West Bengal there are 38,446 villages; out of this a little less than 2,600 villages were electrified. giving a figure, in terms of percentage, a little above 6 per cent. But in respect of Kerala and some other States it is about 45 per cent. And the average all India figure is about 19 per cent of the villages in India have been electrified.

The Central Government seems to be very much keen on laying the emphasis on the point that the State Governments are not coming up, stating clearly that these are the States' sectors. But probably the hon. Minister has forgotten, while he states that these are the States' sectors, that electricity comes under the Concurrent List also. Taking into account the huge deficiency in food articles and a lot of money that we have to spend on important of food-grains, I would ask the hon. Minister: Was it not proper on his part at least to see that

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

those State Governments which are not coming up properly to elecrtify villages, the rural areas, at least to augment the energisation of pumps in the agricultural sector? It ought to have been the responsibility of the hon. Minister to push them up and, if necessary to give them some more finances.

Under the scheme of Rural Electrification Corporation, five big schemes have already been cleared up and they are proposed to be financed by the Centre. These are not within the States' sector. Those States concerned are, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. These are the States where a large number of villages have been electrified.

I would like to give you some of the figures in regard to the number of pumps electrified upto the first three Plans. In West Bengal, the number of pumps electrified is 437. As regards Orissa, no figures have been given as they are not available, In Bihar, the number of pumps electrified is 10,660, whereas in the case of Maharashtra it is 44,978 pumps; Tamil Nadu, 2,56,594; Mysore—42,371; Gujrat-17,155 and, even then, these States have been provided with additional finances to the extent of hundreds of crores of rupees to have more and more of rural electirification. But the States which had the minimum umber of pumps electrified upto the first three Plans, say, for example, West Bengal where 437 pumps were electrified as compared to Tamil Nadu where 2,56,594 pumps were electrified, have not been given any additional Special finances.

I appreciate the work of all those State Governments. But, no doubt, I cannot appreciate the work of the Union Minister in respect of sanctioning additional finances to those States under certain schemes. We appreciate the work of those States which have advanced so much. But what about the States which are lagging behind like anything and which are regarded as the darkest regions in the whole of India. For these three States, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, no special schemes have been sanctioned for more power generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is not yet 10 minutes. You have been kind enough to allow me 10 minutes. If you go on ringing the bell like this, it disturbs me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, you will not get the reply from the hon. Minister. We will adjourn at 6 O' Clock sharp.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a very important discussion.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I must make my observations.

DR. K.L. RAO : I surrender 5 minutes' time to him. He must champion the cause for these three States.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You cannot get away like that. We want to hear you.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is one aspect of the matter. It is not only the ills of West Bengal today, not only the ills of Calcutta today, that confront the Union Government so much, I must say, for all these reasons, if not for one of the reasons, it is the Central Government's glaring apathy to West Bengal that gives rise to law and other problem in day and in day out.

I will now refer to certain statistics. I would like to bring it to your kind notice that even in the Fourth Five-year Plan for West Bengal, only Rs. 10 crores have been clarmarked under 'Rural Electrification Schemes'. For Tamilnadu it is Rs. 41 crores. For UP, it is Rs. 61 crores. For Mysore, it is Rs. 15 crores. For Maharashtra it is 25 crores and so on.

What about Orissa? For Orissa, it is 6.75 crores or something. It is less than Rs. 7 crores.

If it is the duty of the Union Government to see that the backward regions should come up to the level of the advanced regions, and that what we spend on the import of foodgrains should be minimised, is it not equally the duty of the Union Government, to see that the darkest areas get adequate light and adequate financial aid.

It is not only the case of West Bengal. There are various backward regions and in

every State there are certain under-developed areas. In West Bengal there are such backward and under-developed regions. For the benefit of the people of North Bengal to remove the darkness from the entire region ,certian special financial aid should be made. Even when the State Government authorities had received certain sanctions from the special fund at the Centre, we have found that the amount has not been spent. This is known to all that North Bengal is the most backward regaion in that State. Side by side, we find that North Bihar also is packward, and no schemes have been taken up there also, either from the side of the Government of Bihar or from the side of the Government of West Bengal. Very recently, the State Government of west Bengal received an amount of more than Rs. 300 lakhs for three schemes. These schemes have been spilled over in the five districts of West Bengal, namely Hooghly, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Birbhum and Bankura, completely ignoring legitimate claims of the five districts of North Bengal. These five districts are giving more than one-third of the total agricultural income generated in the State of West Bengal, although the population of these five districts of North Bengal in relation to that in West Bangal is only one-seventh

What I would like to point out is that the economic viability is there in North Bengal district. If rural electrification shemes are made successfulin North Bengal, then these five districts o North Bengal can feed the whole of West bengal simply with the help of energised pumps in Agriculture sector.

We have been told that in West Bengal certain special schemes have been taken up to energise the pumps for the agricultural sector and for giving irrigational facilites. But so far we find that no particular steps have been taken.

It is well known that electricity is one of the basic constituents of the basic infrastructure of development. It is not enough to have merely physical capital; it is not enough to invest merely Rs. 100 crores or so for the development of these backward regions until and unless we have this basic infrastructure of development, of which electricity is one, for backward areas what is the good of investing the money ? And where is the scope for further investment ? Therefore, a proper condition and climate be created for best utiliation of both physical and human capital, if backwred regions are to be developed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. member should conclude now. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : I have not yet finished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His finishing is not my business. I have called Shri Jyotirmoy Basu already. He should conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : Kindly give me five more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. He should conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Kindly give him two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given him five minutes from the hon. Minister's time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : The hon. Minister has said a number of times that certain schemes are going tube commissioned to augment electrical energy in North Bengal. I have been making regular correspondence with the hon. Minister for a long time on this matter, and I have raised this issue also on the floor of this House on many occasions. I have here with me the letter written by Dr. K. L. Rao on the 18th February. 1970, from which I would like to quote just one line, which reads thus :

"In the meantime, the State authorities are also examining the feasibilities and economics of transporting coal from the existing coalfields of west Bengal and for the proposed thermal station near Siliguri. As soon as the feasibility report is received from the State authorities, we shall take further action thereon."

I would only like to remind this hon. Minister of the promise that he had made in this letter, that as soon as the feasibility report is received, he would take further action. I would like to know whether he has already taken further action.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : I would like to know whether he has considered the position.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nohing that the hon. Member says hereafter will go on record. I have called Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu already.

The hon. Member was given ten minutes to start with, but he has already taken 17 minutes and still he is not satisfied. It is a very awkward position for the Chair, to go on persuading him to finish.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The advancement of a counrty is known by the quantity of protein that the country consumes and also the growth of electricity. Electricity is the source of generation of basic wealth, a thing that has never been detected by the planners of this country. It gives us power for irrigation, and power for the small, cottage and all types of industries. Yet, during the last 23 years, we are in a miserable state of affairs as far as electricity is concerned.

Government have been attaching very little importance to this Ministry. I am sorry to say that the Minister in charge has not even been given a Cabinet rank although Dr. K. L. Rao very much deserves that. There are backward States like the States of Assam, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal This year's budget for power and irrigation, as Shri Chavan very proudly recited yesterday, does not exceed Rs. 10 crores. But for police, *they require money; during the last 15 years,* from Rs. 1,1/2 crores, it has cone up to Rs. 82 crores. There is no dearth of money for that.

West Bengal has about 7.7 per cent of villages electrified. In Assam, the figure is a wonderful 2.5 per cent; in Orissa, it is 2.5 per cent and in Bihar it is 10.4 per cent We are very happy that some states have gone forward, states like Haryana and Tamil Nadu. But what about those backward States which have lagged so far behind in this respect. Is it not the duty of the Central Government to bring them up to the national standard ? No, they have not done it.

Because of the monopolist-industry-oriented attitude of the Government of India, the allocation in the Fourth Plan for rural electrification has suffered. Rural electrification has been totally and deliberately neglected. It is a multiple employment generating source. As a member of the expert committee *on unemployment, I know it;* we are thrashing this point (*Interruption*). DR. Rao need not carry coal to Newcastle. I know the characteristices of his Government.

What are they doing nov. The Rural Electricity Board has drawn up a project report costing Rs. 1½ crores. But the Rural Electrification Corporation is engaged in the exercise of egg first or chcken first. They say there are no tube-wells. Vho will put the tube-wells ? A subsoil water urvey has been conducted by the GSI and thy say the possibilities are very great. May I humbly request Dr. Rao to do whatever he can to find the finance for this.

There is subsidy given o industry in respect of electricity. But as ar as the rural areas are concerned, agricultue cannot compete with the masters, the big monopolists and so there is no subsidy.

I would tell DR. RAO : ge money somehow, beg, borrow or steal. Tere are plenty of sources from which you an get money. Fourteen major banks have ben nationalised; insurance has been nationalisd. Bonds and loans can be got through. Tere is PL-480. Let him tell us here and now hat he is prepared to do for rural electrifiation in the backward states of Assam, Orissa West Bengal and Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The ho. Minister.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Kargone) : Shri G. P. Yadav from our part had sent his chit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P. angadeb and Shri P. K. Deo had also sent inmations

**Not recorded.

for participating in the discussion, but their letters were not received before the commencement of the sitting and as such, the notices are time-barred.

SHRI R. V. BADE : On a point of order. It is not mentioned that it was time-barred.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have said it. The Minister of irrigation and power.

Dr. K. L. RAO : I thank hon. members for bringing out a very important subject which really deserves very great consideration. I wish there were more discussion on this subject.

Rural electrification started in India as a national policy in 1961. At that time, we had less than 2 lakh pumping sets. and less than 25,00 villages were electrified. In the last ten years, we have made a very good effort. Nearly 16 lakh wells have been electrified and 1,05,000 villages have been electrified. The tempo has gone up. We are installing pumping sets at the rate 3,1/2 lakhs a year; as for villages covered, it is at the rate of 17,000 a year.

The only regrettable feature is that there is some unbalanced development. Nearly 9 states have got less than 18.8 per cent. of rural electrification which is the average of electrification in the countery. These states have half the country's population. So there are 9 states which are below average. It is regrettable that West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, three states which have very vital resources including water should be lagging behind in this respect. This point does not need arguing or explaining . Orissa has got only 2.7 per cent of the villages electrified. It is so bad. While in Tamil Nadu for every 30 acres we have got a pumping set, in Orissa for every 30,000 acres, there is a pumping set.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Bihar and West Bengal ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have got very little time.

As I said, there is no need to argue that it is necessary to step up the effort considerably in these 9 states, specially the three States I mentioned which have very vital resources, which have got plenty of water resources available for electrification both in villages and for energising pumping sets.

The only snag is that of funds. Shri Chowdhury was not correct when he said that we have given so much more money in the Plan for Tamil Nadu but not for Bengal and so on. I submitted once before that money is not allocated by the Centre. Block grants or block loans are granted to each State depending upon a certain formula and from that the State allots the money. In that respect I am sorry that West Bengal has been attaching the least importance to rural electrification; they have not done anything at all. It is really a sad thing. Money is not given by the Centre. seperately for rural electrification. Tamil Nadu has understood the value of rural electrification. They have done a very huge amount of electrification; still they attach great importance and they allot substantially more funds. The Rural Electrification Coroporation has been set up with the Government of India as the financing organisation and we are trying to help as much as possible..... (*Interruptions*)

Gadasila in Orissa was not an electrified village. We held there a meeting in last October. It was a very good meeting and some Members of Parliament and some Members of the State Assembly were also there. The result of that meeting was that Gadasila was electrified. At that meeting we found that electrification in Orissa was not picking up because there were no transmission lines. We decided there that we shall give funds from the Corporation even for transmission lines, though it is not generally the case.

One unfortunate thing is that the States come up to us very slowly and they do not come in the proper way. I have sent specially officers to get these schemes prepared. I can assure the hon. Members that so far as the Rural Electrification Corporation is concerned I shall make the best use of that to allot extra funds for these three States and try to help as much as possible, and even go out of the way in the matter of transmission lines.....(*Interruptions*) We can come in provided schemes are prepared by the

[Dr. K.L. Rao]

States. I think we shall be able to assist them appreciably in the next three years by giving loans up to Rs. 20 crores from the Rural Finance Corporation.

As regards the cooperatives, hon. Members said that cooperatives have been set up in some States. The American Rural Electric cooperative people came here at our invitation and they said that would assist the cooperatives by technical advice and finance. We approached the States. None of the States, except 5 or 6, and Madhya Pradesh was one of them offered to take up the cooperatives; most of the States said that they did not want it as they thought that it was something unnecessary. We also did not know very well about them. When these cooperative were set up they had an organised way of dealing with electrification in a large number of villages, bigger units. That way it will be helpful. I propose to persuade the Rural Electrification Corporation to assist in setting up the cooperatives in all the three States. We shall launch a massive attack on the problem.

One other thing remains. Pumping sets can be put up only if there are wells and there is some agricultural activity. I shall write to the Agricultural Ministry. But I would also request the hon. Members from those States to pursue with the State authorities. They must say that there are so many wells in that area which need to be electrified.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You must give electricity to those areas which have got sub-soil water.

DR. K. L. RAO : If you want me to help, there should be some schemes from the States. They should say that there are so many wells. If there are thousand wells they must say that they would irrigate about 10,000 acres if electrification is provided and we shall try to do that.

But to ask me to do those things, will mean a lot of delay. So, anyway, what I want to submit is that I have been thinking of this problem ever since notice was given to (me, as to how I can help in a positive way. *(Interruption)*.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No questions now. There is no time.

DR. K. L. RAO : One aid will be, to establish the co-operatives; the other is to request the RWC. That, I have already done. That is to give extra assistance. Thirdly, I shall request the Ministry of Agriculture to find out for me the areas where, if we give electricity, they will dig up the wells. Fourthly—and this is the most important thing—I am going to set up one separate cell in the Central water and power Commission for looking after these three States and accelerate the progress of rural electrification.

SHRI JYOYIRMOY BOSU *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has got no time. It is finished.

DR. K.L. RAO : There is one other aspect, which I would subn it, and that is, one difficulty is there especially in respect of North Bihar and North Bengal; there is no power there. It is not only the transmission lines as in other cases, but power. In Orissa, there is power; there are no transmission lines. But in North Bihar and North Bengal, there is the question of power generation . There is very little power generation there. Therefore, what we are trying to do is this. In North Bihar, power is utterly small. There are only 18 mw of power, effective power, whereas the requirement is at least twice at the moment. I think there is a lot of demand; the demand is much more than that. What we have been trying to do as a short term measure is, we are trying to bring in four units of 1,1/2 mw each from other areas and try to set up the units. That is a small thing; and then we are trying to connect Barauni with Dalkola. The line is ready except for the crossing of Mahananda. I think in the course of the next two months, we shall be able to do that, It is only a low voltage 33 kv line . More than that, we have sanctioned 132 kv line from Barauni to Sitigurl, and also from Alipur Duar to Bongaigon in Assam. These lines have been sanctioned. The question is one of implementation. There, the hon. Members must go on trying to persuade them. They have been sanctioned.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about North Bihar ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am coming to it. More than this, we are trying to a get transmission lines and power from other places. But apart from this, I have also been feeling strongly that there should be a good power station there. Therefore, I have been asking the enginieers for the last two years for suggesting some projects and some proposals. Only three days back, I got this propoal : one from North Bihar and the other from North Bengal. It was just three or four days back. I am trying to get those projects sanctioned. It is only then that we can have some power there. Otherwise, you cannot also extend rural electrification very much in those needy areas.

In regard to North Bihar, the problem is the same. There is very little power there, especially when there is a huge population, and when there are first-class under-ground water resources. But there is no power. We are trying to set up a thermal station; in fact it is already provided for in the Fourth Plan. It is not as if is a new one. But the difficulty has been, where to locate it; in Muzaffarpur or Samastipur.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : Muzaffarpur.

DR. K. L. RAO : Muzaffarpur seems to be better because it should be as distant as possible from Barauni.

But unfortunately, there is no broad gauge line; the broad gauge stops at Samastipur. I have been waiting for the railway people to see whether they will extend the line or indicate any other direction, because when you rehandle the coal, the cost goes up. But I told my officers to have it at Samastipur though it is not a very satisfactory thing, because it is nearer Barauni. It should be really further off. I have waited nearly one year for that process. But nothing has happened. So, I will try to decide whether we shall go in for Samastipur itself. So, we shall try to push up that project.

As I said, there will be one or two projects near Katihar or the West Bengal-Bihar border. Unless we generate power, the question of rural electrification cannot receive an emphasis in these two areas. I have been mentioning that to my officers also. As I said, about the transmission line, we will be able to do it at a much faster rate.

I again thank the hon. Members for raising a discussion on this very important subject. I only appeal to them to follow it up with sustained interest and try to get as much assistance as possible.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 14,1971/*Jyaistha* 24,1893 (*SAKA*)